

Yachtsmen take few chances

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Heavy pressure on Nissim to link shekel to dollar

By AVI TEMKIN

Heavy pressure is being exerted on Finance Minister Moshe Nissim to link the shekel to the dollar and to end the linkage to the currency basket.

Senior officials told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that manufacturers' delegations have been urging Nissim to link the shekel to the dollar. Politicians such as Vice Premier Peres and Deputy Finance Minister Adi Amichai are also calling for such a step.

The Bank of Israel still stiffly opposes such a move, arguing that it would boost inflation. The bank also says that linking the shekel to the

dollar would lead to devaluation of the shekel, whose rate would be determined by movement of currencies abroad and not by decisions in Israel.

The rate of exchange for the currency basket was set yesterday by the Central Bank at NIS 1.6996, the highest rate since the January 10 devaluation of the shekel and about 1 per cent above last week's rate.

Bank of Israel officials acknowledged that there have been heavy purchases of foreign currency. But they insisted that these purchases were within reasonable limits and did not require steps by the Treasury or the Bank of Israel.

Open talk of devaluation

The once-covert debate over the need for an immediate devaluation has become public. By now everybody knows that not only some manufacturers want a devaluation, but that even Vice Premier Peres, one of the architects of the economic stabilization programme, would like to see the shekel cheapened to NIS 1.6 for one American dollar.

Peres said on Monday night in Haifa that it had been a mistake to peg the shekel to a basket of currencies, and that the Israeli currency should have continued to be linked to the dollar. Speaking at a dinner for manufacturers, Peres said those of them who exported to the dollar bloc had been harmed by the dollar's slide.

The main issue, however, is not profitability but the rate of next year's inflation.

The governor of the Bank of Israel, Michael Bruno, believes the goal of government policy should be to reduce the yearly inflation rate to about 5 per cent from the present 20 per cent, which he considers dangerous. Obviously, if this is the aim the government, it should not even con-

ANALYSIS

Shlomo Maoz

sider an inflationary devaluation.

Economists in the central bank have blamed some manufacturers for raising salaries beyond their ability to pay, perhaps believing that the government will compensate them later. Now, according to these officials, those firms with the nerve to grant wage hikes should also have the courage to curtail wages.

With elections looming next year, economists want to achieve a much lower rate of inflation before "election economics" take over. In this way they hope to preserve the economic achievements of the government.

On the other hand, and probably for the same reasons, the politicians, and also some economists, want to ensure the profitability of industry. They're prepared to pay the price of higher inflation, if only to have more employment and business activity.

Reagan: Dollar has dropped far enough

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Ronald Reagan reacting to the headline plunge of the dollar said yesterday the U.S. currency had fallen far enough and he did not want it to drop any further.

Reagan, speaking to reporters at a ceremony welcoming President Chaim Herzog in the Oval Office of the White House said, "We're not doing anything to bring it down. I don't look for a further decline, don't want a further decline from where it is right now."

His comments, which came as the greenback touched historic lows against major currencies, gave some encouragement to the embattled currency in late trading in New York. The dollar recovered to 134.15 yen after at one point touching 133.60.

His remarks came shortly after

the White House took the unusual step of denying a *New York Times* report that the administration wanted to see the currency drift lower, despite easing of interest rates by its major industrial partners.

The White House's double-barrelled response to the dollar's slide came as fears grew that its accelerated fall to counter a recession could have highly inflationary repercussions.

Since the October 19 stock market crash interest rates have fallen more than one and a half percentage points as the Federal Reserve pumped money into the system in an effort to calm financial markets, a total reversal of the strict monetarist economic policies followed by the Reagan administration until that date.

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Mukhtar helps get girl back to mum

Jerusalem Post Staff

The four-year-old daughter of a Moslem-Jewish couple from the U.S., who was being kept with her father's family in the West Bank against her mother's will, was restored recently to the mother's custody through the intervention of a village mukhtar.

The High Court of Justice yesterday allowed the publication of the details of the case in which the husband, who is married to an American Jew, ignored his wife's pleas to return their daughter to the U.S.

The mother, Dorene Kanan, of New Jersey, left for home with her daughter about a week ago.

Kanan, fearing that her husband, Sami, might smuggle their daughter, Dena, into a neighbouring Arab state "to be raised as a Moslem," filed a writ of habeas corpus in the High Court three weeks ago. In her affidavit, she also said that her

husband had recently married a woman from his village.

Last March, the mother agreed to her husband's proposal that Dena spend two months in his village, Mukmas, near Ramallah. But when the time was up, the father kept the child in the West Bank.

Kanan explained that she had married five years ago but that after her husband obtained U.S. citizenship he began to mistreat her and "teach Dena to hate Jews."

The court ordered that the child be brought before it and also barred the child and her father from leaving the country.

But the mother succeeded in gaining custody of the child before the court fixed a date for a hearing. The mother's lawyer in Jerusalem, Renato Jarach, went to Mukmas with a private detective and got the mukhtar to persuade the father to hand over the daughter.



A Gaza youth fires a slingshot during a demonstration at the Islamic University yesterday following the killing of a Deir el-Balah schoolgirl earlier in the day. (Levison, Reuters)

Abu Nidal 'blundered' in Belgian yacht hijacking

By BENNY MORRIS

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israeli officials and observers yesterday variously described the Abu Nidal hijacking of the Belgian yacht as a "blunder" and as "trickery," pointing out that the affair seemed to have focused the attention of the international media only for a brief time.

The Abu Nidal group itself played down the affair yesterday when it buried two of its members near the Ein Hilweh refugee camp, on the outskirts of Sidon. The organization failed to explain how the two — Hussein Rabah Saad Kard and Youssef Ahmed Adib — died, except to say that they were "martyred" in an operation against "the Israeli army."

A spokesman said yesterday they were in good physical and psychological condition. He said the group had discussed the wellbeing of the

prisoners yesterday with a representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Beirut.

He refused to say whether the ICRC delegate saw the captives, but added "They are in good physical and psychological condition. They are getting humane treatment."

The organization expressed to the ICRC delegate its readiness to respond to all efforts and provide all facilities to the ICRC in due course," he said. Foreign Minister Peres yesterday referred to the hijacking as a terrorist "blunder" — an indication that Israeli official thinking is that the Abu Nidal terrorists had intended to take hostage a boatload of Israelis or, at least, Jews, but mistakenly and embarrassingly ended up with a yachtload of Belgian Catholics, with no connection to the

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Peres lashes 'do-nothing' Shamir

By DAVID LANDAU

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres lashed out yesterday at Premier Yitzhak Shamir's "do-nothing policy" and "static thinking" before an appreciative audience of Jewish journalists from around the world.

"What does it mean to be 'united over the goal but divided over the means'?" Peres asked. "If you aren't prepared to take a first step, you can never reach the goal."

"United over the goal and divided over the means" was the formula that Peres himself used — with Shamir's warm approval — in his speech to the UN General Assembly in New York last month.

But in a more spirited and partisan mood last night in Jerusalem,

Peres warned that "those Israelis who say an [international] peace conference is dead are saying peace is dead."

He did not refer to Shamir by name, but his attacks on him were clearly understood — and for the most part applauded — by the Jewish newsmen in his audience at the Van Leer Institute.

In a pointed reply to a Greek newsmen, the foreign minister said it was "up to Greece" whether the upcoming visit to Israel of the Greek foreign minister would be a "turning point" in relations between the two countries. "Greece is the last European country to have a reluctant relationship with Israel," he noted. This was probably a "worse problem" for Greece than it was for Israel, he said.

Tsur won't respond to no-confidence motion

Absorption Minister Ya'acov

Tsur yesterday told the cabinet secretary that he will not respond to the government's behalf to a Tehiya no-confidence motion concerning the government's handling of the kibbutz and moshav crisis.

Tsur, who is filling in for Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin, told the secretary that he could not, "in all conscience, defend the govern-

ment's position, which I find indefensible. My position is far closer to that of those who are submitting the motion of no confidence. The (Tehiya) motion represents my own feelings," he said.

Tsur's spokesman yesterday said that the minister's refusal to do the cabinet's bidding in countering the no-confidence motion is "unprecedented."

O.C. SOUTHERN COMMAND TRIES TO CALM TEMPER

Settlers held after Gaza girl shot dead

By JOEL GREENBERG

and BRADLEY BURSTON

Jerusalem Post Reporters

A Palestinian schoolgirl was killed yesterday in the Gaza Strip town of Deir el-Balah, when Jewish settlers opened fire after their cars were stoned by dozens of high-school pupils.

Six settlers were held for questioning. Police sources said the fatal shot was apparently fired by a settler, but the settlers claimed they had only fired in the air. Military sources said the girl was shot in a school courtyard. It has not yet been determined whether soldiers at the scene also opened fire.

O/C Southern Command Yitzhak Mordechai met with members of the victim's family and the mayor of Deir el-Balah to express his condolences, and held a separate meeting with representatives of the Katif bloc settlements. He called on both sides to maintain calm.

"All necessary measures will be taken to determine what happened, and we will take whatever steps are required by the results of the investigation," he said. Anyone found responsible for the shooting would be

brought to justice, he asserted.

Mordechai added that he was working "to cool tempers, so that this tragic incident will not inflame the situation and lead to further crimes. We will isolate this incident."

Security sources have been beefed up in the area to prevent further unrest.

News of the killing set off a violent demonstration at the Islamic University in Gaza, where students erected stone barricades and pelted soldiers with stones. The troops responded with volleys of tear-gas to push the students back into the campus, and dozens of students were reportedly overcome by the fumes. Troops surrounded the campus and closed off the area until the late afternoon, when the university was vacated under an agreement with the university administration.

The incident in Deir el-Balah began at about 7:30 a.m., when settlers driving to Tel Aviv encountered a stone roadblock near the Manfaluti school. The settlers said that when they tried to drive around the roadblock, about 50 schoolgirls hurled stones at their vehicles.

Military sources said the school reopened yesterday after a two-week closure, and that the demon-

stration had been organized by schoolboys who encouraged pupils from the neighbouring Sakina Bint Hussein girls' school to protest. Similarly violent demonstrations have been held this week at West Bank refugee camps, apparently timed to coincide with the Arab summit in Amman.

"We got out of the car and fired in the air, but they continued to throw stones," said one settler. "It took about an hour, and the police and troops at the scene were unable to control them."

One of the schoolgirls, Intisar el-Attar, 17, was struck by a bullet and killed. Her body was taken for autopsy to the Abu Kabir forensic institute, and was expected to be released late last night for burial. Members of her family indicated they did not want the funeral to become a focus of further unrest, though some said it would be difficult to prevent some form of revenge.

The head of the Gaza Coast Regional Council, Reuven Rosenblatt, said the settlers had fired in the air in self-defence after their lives had been endangered by "a great barrage of stones from the schoolgirls" who had "brutally" attacked them and their vehicles.

Iraq embrace worth \$2b. to Assad

AMMAN. — Syrian President Hafez

Assad's embrace late on Monday night of his arch-rival Saddam Hussein of Iraq, which formally buried the hatchet between the two deeply antagonistic Arab nations, was worth \$2 billion to Assad, an Arab diplomatic source said here yesterday. Assad is also said to have pledged to align his country with a joint Arab position on the Gulf War.

The public end to a bitter dispute, one of the Arab world's deepest, yesterday crowned a summit dedicated to uniting the fragmented Arab world, a conference spokesman said.

An official spokesman for the 21-member summit announced that Assad and Saddam Hussein were reconciled at a late Monday night meeting hosted by King Hussein of Jordan and attended by other key Arab leaders.

A senior Arab politician described the event as a "deep and

serious reconciliation," but some

observers cautioned against too much enthusiasm or optimism by pointing to more than 30 years of rivalry between Syria and Iraq. The source said that the Syrian president apparently agreed not to oppose the will of some states to renew diplomatic ties with Egypt. In exchange he would receive about \$2 billion to ease economic hardships at home. There was no clear indication which Arab states precisely would finance the bail-out operation to salvage Syria's embattled economy.

The reconciliation between Syria and Iraq, ruled by rival wing of the Ba'ath Socialist Party, marked a major triumph for Arab moderates led by King Hussein and confounded diplomatic predictions that the summit would fail to heal Arab divisions.

"They've agreed to work on eliminating differences and have begun by ordering a halt to the propaganda campaigns against each other in

their official medias," a senior Arab

official said, insisting on anonymity. But the official explained that the rapprochement, which he described as "a long and thorny process," would not entail a shift in Syria's alliance with Iran.

Exactly what impact the Assad-Saddam reconciliation will have on the Gulf War, or how much it will isolate Iran, was not immediately clear.

But Syria, long criticized by Arab states for allying itself with Persia, has insisted that its influence in Tehran has helped prevent the Gulf conflict from spreading.

The Jordanian monarch, the moving spirit at the summit, met three times yesterday with PLO chairman Yasser Arafat in an apparent effort to patch up yet another of the rifts bedeviling the Arab world.

Arafat said yesterday he had agreed with King Hussein to resume efforts, broken off by the king in

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Reagan tells Herzog: U.S. alarmed by Islamic fundamentalism

By WOLF BLITZER

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — President Reagan yesterday told visiting President Herzog that the U.S. was becoming increasingly alarmed about the mounting threat to moderate Arab regimes posed by the rise of Islamic fundamentalism.

At a White House meeting, Reagan also reaffirmed the administration's determination to advance the Arab-Israeli peace process in the coming months. He pointed to the urgency of the situation, noting that time was not on the side of the peacemakers.

Reagan cited the demographic problems that a prolonged stalemate would create for Israel.

Herzog said he had come to Washington to reaffirm the "consensus" positions accepted by both Labour and Likud in the national unity government.

But White House spokesman



'SHALOM.' U.S. President Ronald Reagan welcomes President Herzog to the White House yesterday. (Reuters)

Pays enters the electronic age

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

HAIFA. — Some of the finest brains in Israel and the U.S. have worked tirelessly to take your money off you more efficiently through the Mifal Hapays lottery.

The weekly, six-number, Lotto wager, which yields half of the Pays's staggering NIS302 million revenue for the year, will now be fully automated through a high-tech system of computers for which the Bezek phone company has built a special digital network throughout the country. The job was undertaken after Pays made an initial \$3 million payment three years ago.

The system will be able also to serve other country operations.

"This is a great celebration for Pays, and for the country's local authorities. The latter will get NIS78 million from our profits this year to

help finance their health and education operations," Pays board chairman, Gideon Gadot, said at a press luncheon here yesterday.

The South and North of Israel have already been computerized by Pays, and by January 7 the 1,320 Pays kiosks throughout the country will be on line.

The computers, made by the giant General Instrument Company of New York, enable the lottery to extend the sale of Lotto tickets to within two hours of the Tuesday evening draw and to resume sales two hours thereafter.

Under the manual handling method, which entails sending all entries to Tel Aviv by road, sales have to be stopped 18 hours before the draw and resume only 24 hours after it has taken place.

"As 70 per cent of the tickets are

sold in the last 24 hours, we expect a big surge in Lotto sales," Gadot said. So big, in fact, that he hopes to cover the \$10 million invested in taking Pays into the electronic age in no more than 18 months.

The investment included \$8.5m. for the system that General Instrument, which builds America's lottery machines, made to Pays's specifications. The Israeli model is tropics-proof, small enough to fit into the small kiosks.

The machines process a ticket in six seconds, by which time it is registered in the Tel Aviv central computer, which will print out the winners within minutes of the draw.

The weekly Pays lottery, also to be computerized shortly on the machines, yields 28 per cent of the revenue, and the on-the-spot Hish Gad the remaining 22 per cent.

London institute: PLO numbers 5,600 men

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — The various factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization have a combined active strength of some 5,600 men, according to the International Institute for Strategic Studies. The potential militia forces — supplementary recruits from the civilian population — are estimated by the ISS at over 15,000.

The independent London-based institute, in its annual military balance published yesterday, estimates the active forces of Yasser Arafat's Fatah at 1,500, and Abu Musa's dissident Fatah organization at 1,200. Smaller factions such as George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Naif Hawatmeh's Democratic Front and Ahmed Jibril's PFLP-General Command are believed to number 900, 600, and 500, respectively.

This year's report, the first in which the PLO is listed, notes little change in the Arab-Israeli strategic balance, but warns of increasing regional tension — not only because of the eco-

nomc disparity between the rich oil-producing countries and those with scarce resources, but also because of the rise of Islamic fundamentalism.

Military procurement programmes in Egypt and Syria have been hard hit by budgetary constraints, according to the ISS data, collected through 1986.

Syria, while reorganizing its ground forces, has purchased little new equipment, and has reduced the size both of its Army (to 300,000 from 320,000 last year) and its Air Force (to 45,000 from 70,000).

Egypt's proposals to replace Soviet equipment and improve overall military capability have also been seriously hampered. "Orders are being delayed or curtailed, and the status of many is in doubt," states the report. Total armed forces, however, remain stable at 445,000.

(The ISS was unable to ascertain the nature and extent of the arms inventories of the various PLO groupings.)

The "balance" notes a small drop in the size of the Israel Army — 104,000 this year compared with last year's 112,000. The Air Force (28,000) and Navy (9,000) complements are unchanged. There has been a slight increase in the number of Israeli tanks and artillery, according to the "balance," while the cancellation of the Lavi is expected to improve funding prospects for programmes in all three services.

Foreign debt in the region is massive: Egypt owes some \$44 billion, including \$11b. in military debts. Iraq owes about \$50b., and Israel remains the world's highest per capita debtor nation, owing \$30b.

Regional per capita income is declining — down a further 3.6 per cent since 1986. Population increases, notes the ISS, continually erode such economic progress as is being made.

"Only in the arms export market have Egypt and Israel seen notable earnings improvements," states the ISS. "It is estimated that each exported armaments to a value of about \$300 million in 1986."

Opposition 'besieges' Dacca, claims police kill 14

DACCA. — Opposition groups yesterday claimed 14 people died as police opened fire on demonstrators during a so-called "siege" demonstration to press for the ouster of President Hussain Mohammad Ershad.

But home minister Abdul Matin said only three people were killed and two others injured in police action. He also told a news conference that 236 people had been arrested and 15 policemen injured.

Opposition parties announced plans for general strikes today and Thursday — first in Dacca, then nationwide — to protest the bloodshed.

Witnesses and police sources said violent mobs yesterday damaged

about two dozen government vehicles and set on fire at least two government offices during rampages which continued until the evening.

A senior police official told AFP that trouble was continuing in some parts of Dacca, with small groups attacking government installations and vehicles. "It is far from under control," he said.

Hasina Wajed, whose eight-party Awami League was among the major opposition groups who called for yesterday's anti-government campaigns, told a news conference that police firing had left 12 dead in Dacca and two others in Shibganj and Barisal. She also said that since a government crackdown began late

last month, about 10,000 opposition activists and leaders had been arrested or detained.

Another opposition leader, Begum Khaleda Zia, who heads a seven-party coalition led by her Bangladesh Nationalist Party, said the opposition would continue laying on pressure until the Ershad government resigned.

The two major opposition alliances, backed by the five-party leftist group Nirmal Sen and the rightist Jamaat-Islami Party, jointly announced a dawn-to-dusk general strike today in Dacca and a similar strike nationwide Thursday against the police shooting.

Wajed said mobs uprooted rail-

way tracks in northern Sylhet district and that demonstrations had taken place in most of the country's 64 districts.

President Ershad, 59, who had consistently brushed aside the opposition demands to resign, yesterday flew to the eastern town of Nasiragar, where he reminded the opposition at a public meeting that the ballot box was the only democratic and constitutional means for changing the government.

About 6,000 police and paramilitary forces were deployed in this city of four million people to thwart a plan by a far-left united opposition to besiege government offices and cripple the administration. Protest-

ers hurled rocks and home-made bombs, and blocked roads with rubble.

All shops in the city were shuttered and only cycle-rickshaws moved along the streets which rang to the popping of tear gas canisters and the blast of home-made bombs tossed by demonstrators.

Lines of paramilitary troops, some with machineguns, stood behind the riot police, who bore the brunt of the clashes.

Opposition members fought with supporters of Ershad's Jatiya Party who tried to encourage people to go to work and open shops. (AFP, Reuters)



Police grab a demonstrator during the clashes between security forces and rioters in Dacca, Bangladesh yesterday. (Reuters)

Man bites dog

CARSON, California (AFP). — It's finally happened. The newspaper's dream of a story turned upside down.

Police on Monday unleashed a Rottweiler dog on a man they suspected of stealing a van but the cornered man turned and bit the dog behind the ear, authorities said.

"When I ran up there, the dog was biting the man," said police deputy Hugh Lloyd, the dog's trainer. "Then the suspect leaned over and bit the dog behind the ear."

Pablo Santiago, 26, was stopped by police after they discovered the van he was driving was stolen. But when he fled on foot, the police called in a canine unit.

Soon after arriving, a Rottweiler named Chris found Santiago hiding in a bush and attacked him, provoking the suspected thief to bite back.

"I'm surprised he would bite any dog back, regardless what kind it was," said Los Angeles police deputy Richard Dismore. "You're only going to get the dog angry by doing that."

Santiago suffered dog bites on his back and legs and was arrested on suspicion of automobile theft. He was not charged for biting Chris, who was unharmed.



President Seyni Kountché (above) of Niger died yesterday in a Paris hospital after flying there on Monday for medical tests. The 56-year-old army general had a cyst removed from his head in Paris last June. The Chief of Staff of Niger's army, Colonel Ali Seybou, (below) Kountché's cousin, was named interim head of state. (Reuters)



Pentagon warns of rising risk of nuclear terrorism

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The risk is rising that terrorists could steal radioactive materials and use them to build nuclear weapons, the Defense Department said in a report released on Monday. It said anti-theft efforts should be intensified.

The report, prepared for Congress, said the amount of radioactive plutonium for nuclear power plants would rise considerably through the year 2000.

Plutonium can be used to make nuclear bombs.

"Opportunities for terrorist acts, including attempts to steal civil plutonium, will rise substantially," said the report, which was released by Congressman Howard Wolpe. It estimated that in the 1990s, up to 300 shipments of weapons-grade pluto-

nium would leave commercial reprocessing plants in Europe each year — 10 times the current number.

Shipments by air, land and sea could become terrorist targets, and protection of such shipments is often less stringent abroad than in the U.S., it said.

"Terrorists obtaining nuclear materials or weapons could conceivably perpetrate acts of a greater magnitude with greater consequences for society than any previous acts of terrorism," according to the report.

It said terrorists might build "a crude nuclear explosive device" to blackmail a government or cause mass devastation.

Washington tries to monitor whether its commercial nuclear power exports are adequately protected.

Plutonium and highly enriched uranium, another nuclear-weapon material, are protected in civilian atomic-power programmes round the world under international guidelines.

But safeguards within the U.S. are more stringent than the international standard, which in some cases might not prove adequate, the report said.

"A large shipment of separated plutonium... could, under the guidelines, arguably be sent by sea without armed guards, without an adequate means of continuous surveillance and communications, and without realistic contingency plans for assuring that an adequately armed response force will arrive in time to prevent a successful diversion," it said.

Terrorists trying to steal nuclear

materials in the U.S. would encounter armed guards with weapons training, and a large armed response force would generally be in touch by radio and ready to react quickly, according to security experts.

But outside the U.S., the report said, guards would not necessarily be armed or well trained, and there was no clear requirement that a response force be ready to arrive quickly.

Governments in Europe and Asia have assured the U.S. Defence Department that adequate protection by armed guards and police is being provided under the international guidelines.

But the report said there had been cases when those assurances did not provide "an adequate basis for assessing the physical security of U.S.-controlled material."

Philippines to look into need for continued U.S. presence

MANILA (Reuters). — Philippine senators decided yesterday to appoint a special committee to make an urgent study on the need for a continued American military presence in the country.

The Senate decision was taken only hours after Communist guerrillas pledged to widen the war against U.S. military and business interests on the southern island of Mindanao. The U.S., the former colonial ruler, maintains its two biggest overseas military bases in the Philippines and is the country's largest military and civil aid donor.

Three Americans were killed outside Clark air base late last month in an action blamed on Communist New People's Army guerrillas and

servicemen have been ordered to stay inside the bases.

Yesterday's Senate resolution said the special committee would review all military and security agreements with the U.S., including the 40-year-old bases pact which is up for review next year prior to its expiry in 1991.

It stated that there was "an urgent need to conduct a thorough, comprehensive, intensive and extensive strategic study on all ramifications of American military presence."

Under the last bases agreement negotiated in 1983 before the overthrow of President Ferdinand Marcos, the Philippines gets \$180 million in economic and military assistance annually until 1988.

Bankrupt schoolboy offered fiscal lesson

LONDON (Reuters). — A 16-year-old British schoolboy, who lost £20,000 on the stock exchange after duping brokers into believing he was a financial whizzkid, will be offered a job in London's financial centre and a crash course in fiscal prudence.

A financial services company, Manchester-based Croxley Securities, said yesterday it had also offered to arrange a cheap-rate second mortgage for Christopher Peach's parents so they do not have to sell their home to pay off his debts.

Croxley Securities says it will find work for Christopher at an associate company in the city during his next summer holidays.

"We will teach him fiscal manage-

ment and fiscal prudence. We don't want him to be put off buying and selling shares because of what has happened," Croxley manager Stephen Palmer said.

There was no confirmation from either Christopher or his parents on whether he would accept the job offer.

The schoolboy, who did most of his dealings over a school pay phone during lunch breaks, had borrowed and invested about £100,000. He lost £20,000 in the stock market crash.

Stockbrokers thought the boy was 19 and were convinced he was creditworthy after he was cleared of not having debts by the stock exchange Mutual Reference Society.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

TITLEHOLDER Garry Kasparov beat challenger Anatoly Karpov after 50 moves in the 11th game of the World Chess Championship yesterday. The score now stands at 6-5 to Kasparov, who has scored three wins, two losses and six draws in the match.

EMERGENCY measures were enforced by the government in Athens yesterday as heavy smog enveloped the city and reached unacceptable levels, Greek state radio reported. Industrial fuel consumption was cut by 30 per cent and central heating was shut down in state buildings.

THE THIRD of four reactors at the Chernobyl nuclear power station is expected to resume electricity production soon, the Soviet Communist party newspaper Pravda said yesterday. The third unit at the Ukrainian power plant has been shut down since the adjacent fourth reactor exploded and caught fire on April 26, 1986.

A JAPANESE long-distance truck driver whose wife left him last month returned home this week to find the bodies of five babies behind his refrigerator, police said yesterday. Police at Mito, in northeastern

Japan, said they were looking for Kazuo Kikuchi's wife Toshiko, 36, who left home after the couple quarrelled over money. The corpses, hidden in plastic bags and shoe boxes, were so badly decomposed that police could not tell when the babies died.

ABOUT 50 zoo officials and researchers from nine countries, including China, started a three-day symposium in Tokyo yesterday to study ways of breeding more giant pandas, an organizer said. An estimated 1,000 giant pandas live in mountainous regions in the southwestern Chinese province of Sichuan, around 30 are kept at zoos throughout China, and zoos in eight other countries, including Japan, have a total of 18 giant pandas, researchers said.

ITALIAN police said yesterday they were questioning a Lebanese man after finding 17 pistols, six semi-automatic rifles and 12,000 rounds of ammunition on the British-registered yacht Cedar Sea II in the port of Genoa. The yacht, owned by the Geneva-based Muwadd International Marine Ltd, arrived in Genoa from Monte Carlo on Monday for repairs, police said.

Art thefts prove embarrassing for Japan and France

BY PETER MCGILL
TOKYO. — The appetite of Japanese collectors, whetted by the soaring yen, for French works of art has brought embarrassing diplomatic repercussions. Both governments are at a loss to settle the theft from France and sale in Japan of valuable paintings by Corot and Utrillo, as well as Monet masterpieces stolen in Paris but now believed held by Japan's yakuza (gangsters).

Police have so far confiscated from Japanese buyers in Osaka and the Tokyo area four out of five paintings by Jean Corot on loan from the Louvre to a small museum

in Semur en Auxois at the time of the 1984 robbery. A Utrillo, one of three stolen from Paris earlier this year, has also turned up in Osaka.

The leads allegedly came from Shinichi Fujikuma, arrested for stealing £123,000 worth of furs from a Tokyo shop in 1985, who, police claim, fenced the stolen paintings for the Japanese and French mobs, as well as £851,000-worth of Cartier jewelry stolen in Paris in 1984.

The same French-Japanese mob ring is believed responsible for Japan's biggest bank robbery last November of £1.4 million-worth of cash from a security van outside a

Tokyo branch of Mitsubishi Bank. Two French gangsters, whom Fujikuma allegedly met in a French prison while serving a sentence for possessing heroin and who allegedly committed the hold-up, are now on the Interpol wanted list. Fujikuma has been on hunger strike for more than a week in his Tokyo police cell, protesting that he is innocent of the bank robbery.

Commissionaire Mireille Balestrazzi, the expert on art crime in the French police force, arrived in Tokyo on Monday with two other detectives. The French force has complained of lack of cooperation from Japanese

police, and Balestrazzi hopes further questioning of fall-guy Fujikuma will lead to the recovery of the nine Monet masterpieces, stolen by an armed French gang on October 27, 1985 from the Musée Marmottan in Paris.


At least one of the Monets — "Impression, Sunrise" — is known to be in Japan. The painting of dawn at Le Havre gave its name to the Impressionist movement, and Tokyo police believe the yakuza found it too famous to fence to Japanese collectors.

The Mainichi newspaper last week carried an interview with an unnamed Japanese middleman who

claimed he had approached French investigators this June in Geneva, and the French embassy in Tokyo in September, with an offer to return the Monet paintings for a ransom. The French Embassy refuses to comment on the report, but Paris insists it will not negotiate or "give in to any blackmail."

To save French honour, and return all the paintings, the Japanese government is faced with footing the bill for duped Japanese collectors. In return, Tokyo can be expected to ask France for cooperation in solving last year's Tokyo bank robbery.

(London Observer Service)



Emunah
World Religious Zionist Women's Organization

WELCOME

CHILD RESETTLEMENT FUND — EMUNAH OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
7th FACT FINDING MISSION NOVEMBER 11-17, 1987
LED BY MADAME MIMI AVNER

PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS	
Wednesday, Nov. 11	Dedication Luncheon of THE LADY FANNY BRODIE COMPLEX Naveh Sha'anani, Haifa in the presence of Mr. Arye Gurel, Mayor of Haifa Reception at the Home of the Chief Rabbi of Haifa, Rabbi Shalom Yashuv Cohen and Dr. Naomi Cohen
Thursday, Nov. 12	Dedication of Clinic and Staff Quarters— Sarah Herzog Children's Home, Afula 80th Birthday Celebration for Dr. Pinchas Rothchild, former Headmaster
Friday, Nov. 13	Festive Shabbat Dinner Special Guests: H.E. Mr. Yehuda Avner, The Israel Ambassador to the Court of St. James's and Madame Avner Rosh Yeshivat Har Etzion, Rabbi Dr. A. Lichtenstein and Mrs. Lichtenstein
Shabbat, Nov. 14	Kiddush-Luncheon at Nahum Ze'ev and Fanny Williams Creche, Jerusalem Guest Speakers: H.E. Yehuda Avner and Rabbi B.M. Casper
Motzaei Shabbat	Reception at the home of Mrs. Devorah Wineman to meet with recent Olim
Sunday, Nov. 15	Visit to new Bnei Brak project Fashion Show and Luncheon at the Neveh Sarah Herzog complex Necha Sarah Wolfson Vocational High School in Bnei Brak Dedication of the "FANNY JACOBS WING" and new computer centre
Monday, Nov. 16	Visit to new excavations at the Kotel Lunch at Knesset with Minister of Religious Affairs Mr. Zevulun Hammer Reception at the home of Bernard and Vera Garbacz Special guest Prof. Moshe Arens, M.K.
Tuesday, Nov. 17	Visit to Yad Vashem Dedication of BETH SARAH COMPLEX HILDA and SAM MARKS DAYCARE CENTRE and KINDERGARTEN MOSS SIMONS COMMUNITY CENTRE 9 Rehov Ben Zion, Kiryat Moshe, Jerusalem, 12 noon in the presence of: Rabbi Mordechai Eliahu, The Rishon Lezion Mr. Teddy Kollek, Mayor of Jerusalem Mrs. S.L. Squire, First Secretary of the British Embassy in Israel Mrs. Sarah Stern Katan, Chairman, Emunah-Israel
Evening	Festive Closing at the King David Hotel, Jerusalem

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Leading the way to the USA

'Up to Cyprus we feel pretty safe with the Israel Navy near by'

Tales of Israeli yachtsmen

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — "You can make a yachtman more careful, and the Silco incident certainly will. But you can't make him stay at home." That was the consensus at the Carmel Yacht Club here yesterday following the seajacking of the French-owned Silco by the Abu Nidal terrorist group.

"We have in fact been more careful since the murder two years ago in Larnaca of the Palazz couple and their guest on board their yacht by Palestinian terrorists. Now we'll be more careful, especially if we sail beyond Cyprus. Up to Cyprus we feel pretty safe with the Israel Navy near by," club commodore Assaf Komornick, who was himself the victim of an attempted seajacking some three years ago, told *The Jerusalem Post*.

The incident, reported here for the first time, occurred some 45 miles off Haifa, when the now 60-year-old lawyer was on his way home in his 38-foot yacht.

"We were followed by a fairly large vessel which tried to stop us," he recalled.

"They aroused our suspicion on sight as they flew no flag and did not carry any identification."

"We took two measures to save ourselves. First, we accelerated to our full speed — though not much, it meant that if they tried to ram us they would sink us, which, we estimated correctly, was not their purpose."

"At the same time, I contacted the Navy over our ship's radio, and I did so in full view of our pursuers to signal to them that they too were in danger."

"Within minutes a plane, flying in from Israel, was overhead, and when our pursuers saw it, they gave up and sailed off towards the Lebanese coast."

A navy missile boat pursued them and caught them off Sidon. The crew of Syrians, Lebanese and, reportedly, some Turks, were found to be drug smugglers who wanted to hijack a yacht to get their contraband ashore.

The hijacking of the Silco was a clear act of piracy, which is defined as "taking a ship on the high seas" from its legitimate owners.

"Piracy, being a crime not against any particular state but against all mankind, may be punished under international law in the court of any country where the offender may be caught, or into which he may be carried."

"If you open the international yachting journals you see many notices about yachts that have disappeared," Komornick noted.

The terrorists are of course a different kettle of fish. But though the flimsy yachts, whose hulls mostly won't stop a bullet and whose speed under sail with their auxiliary motors rarely exceeds 10 to 12 knots, can do little to defend themselves against determined attack, there are safety measures that provide at least some protection.

These include not sailing alone, but in groups of at least two or three yachts, so that in an emergency help can be more easily summoned.

They can also stop flaunting the Israeli flag or talking loudly in Hebrew in the Greek and Cypriot ports.

"In Turkey it's different. There they expect every sailor to proudly

display the flag of his country, but there we also feel quite safe, so it's all right," Komornick said.

The small yachts cannot carry heavy arms, not even machineguns. Their sailors can, however, carry personal weapons, though there is some doubt whether the carrying of arms on merchant ships is legal.

Komornick and some of the experienced former military officers who are club members don't believe in the efficacy of a revolver, or even automatic rifle, against a terrorist attack.

"You might get off a few shots, but they'd sink you. I think it would be suicide," he said.

Though the Silco hijacking has clearly made the Mediterranean less safe for yachts than it was a week ago, "we feel pretty safe all the way to Cyprus, and it's best not to stay in the ports there for more than a few hours," another experienced yachtsman at the club said.

"We are in touch with our Navy, inform them of our sailing plans and routes as we leave port, and can count on them to send a ship or aircraft within minutes in an emergency."



Housing Minister David Levy and Mayor Teddy Kollek officially opened Jerusalem's Route 9 yesterday. The new road, which has been open to traffic for the past week, runs from French Hill to Ramot. It makes it possible for drivers coming from Jericho and the Jordan Valley to reach the Tel Aviv highway without driving through the capital. The road may also reduce congestion along Sherut Eshkol and Rehov Bar-Ilan, as drivers can now take Route 9 along the north side of the city. In the past week, traffic jams developed near the entrance to the city as drivers used the road as a short-cut to the city center. Traffic officials have been trying to improve the situation by readjusting the traffic lights in the area.

(Rahamin Israeli)

Most local boat-owners don't stray far

The most recent and macabre farce of international terrorism on the open seas sent a lot of journalists down to the Tel Aviv marina this week, where they heard a lot of stories.

There are basically two kinds of stories to be heard at the marina. There are the Israeli stories and then there are the stories told by those who actually sail around the world, rather than struggle half the morning trying to get out of the tiny, overcrowded harbour.

The Israeli stories are full of macho heroism, daunting near misses at sea, demands for the right to keep, at the very least, bazookas on board. That a former head of the Shin Bet happens to be one of those weekend sailors has not resulted in particularly improved security, nor has it resulted in any directives to the sailing public.

The other kind of stories one can hear range from satisfaction to frustration about the quality of the harbour. But the tale of how the marina could be a hand-over-foot money-maker and instead is an overcrowded boat warehouse is another story. Piracy, not the tourism industry, was in the headlines.

Of course, considering the sorry state of yachting tourism in Tel Aviv, because of price gouging, lack of facilities and the familiar foolish-

ness of the local bureaucracy, it's unlikely that the seajacking — even if it was more than a bad comedy — would have harmed the marina. One long-time marina resident said that during the summer high season, no more than a dozen touring yachts dock in the marina. "It's a shame."

Of the several hundred registered boat owners, only about 20 actually live on board, and of those only about half have voyaged further than Cyprus or Rhodes. "You have to go back to Noah, or at least to the Phoenicians, to find an Israeli sailing tradition," said a veteran of Atlantic crossings, explaining both his criticism of marina conditions and why so few Israelis seem to take sailing more seriously than weekend showing off to impress friends, neighbours or clients.

In any case, yachting, as the veterans call themselves, are not exactly publicity-seekers, fearing not so much the fishermen as being lost relatives or friends of friends of friends, who after reading about a yachtie residing in the marina, will insist on

inviting themselves aboard.

And that leads to the first rule of yachting, at least according to one such yachtie, who made his way here from the North Sea. "I never let anyone I don't want aboard," he said, "and if it takes force, I'll use force."

He quickly adds that he agrees with both arguments for and against keeping firearms on board, but he leaves no doubt that while he may prefer the pacifist approach, he's wise enough to know that out there, on the deep blue sea, the boat is extra-territorial, and, as captain, he's the law.

Piracy is not just Long John Silver. It can be coke smugglers looking for a quick unmarked vessel to make one run across the Caribbean and then be scuttled in the Florida Keys. It can be looters crawling off their Red Sea dhow and onto a temporarily abandoned boat trapped in the lapping waves of an uncharted reef. It can be mafiosi off the Sicilian coast.

Ironically — and as probably should be expected — the Israeli Navy umbrella that stretches from Port Said to the Syrian coast north of Lebanon, and from Tel Aviv to Rhodes, keeps the eastern approaches of the Mediterranean somewhat safer than most. And that's why there was a lot of healthy scepticism, at

least among the experienced sailors, when it was first announced that an Israeli yacht had been seized off the Gaza coast.

Piracy is what a sailor calls what happened somewhere out there to the hapless French cook and his waitress lover and her two kids and his brother and those two teenagers. But despite the headlines and even despite the assassination of three Israelis in the marina in Larnaca on Yom Kippur in 1984, "there's much more likelihood of getting killed crossing the street than there is of getting killed by pirates."

Taking precautions is simply part of sailing. The same way you don't go out when a storm is coming, you steer clear of boats that don't respond when you try to raise them on the radio. You try to keep Channel 16, the Mayday radio channel, open — which is somewhat problematic in the eastern Med, says one yachtie, what with people reading the Koran all night, or using it for a kaffeeklatsch.

In any case, though "people are obviously careful," true-blue sailors would never let terrorism get in the way of their lives. That's why they get out on the boats in the first place, to get away from a lot of the restrictions that those on land, once they learned to think were part and parcel of the natural order.

Poverty, war and religious hatred have sent Chinese, Tibetans, Afghans, Kampuchians, Laotians, Tamils and Chakmas fleeing from their homelands

HONGKONG (Reuters). — The Asian continent, shifting gradually to greater economic prosperity for its masses, is still awash with millions of refugees from poverty, war and religious hatred.

Some live bearably in their stateless worlds. Tibetan refugees in India, for example, nurture traditions in monasteries and self-contained communities while forming a vociferous lobby to try to influence events in their homeland.

Others despair, with no hope for resettlement and no prospect of going home. A growing number of the more than 300,000 Kampuchians in Thai "displaced-persons" camps are being driven to suicide, aid workers say.

In China, where 280,000 Vietnamese have settled, poverty spawned a boat exodus last summer

of 7,500 refugees to Hongkong in search of prosperity. Most were shut into "closed camps" in the British colony to await repatriation.

A survey by Reuters correspondents in Asia found that massive international relief efforts and a rising tide of economic growth have gradually improved living conditions for refugees, while the strife that made them stateless rages on. In Pakistan, 3.1 million Afghans in the world's largest refugee population now have hospitals and schools, wells and planted trees. Solid mud houses are replacing tents.

In Kot Chandana, on the right bank of the River Indus, more than 170,000 men, women and children live in mud huts and tents on a stony sun-scorched plain. They are Uzbekis, Tadzhiks, Pashtuns, and Ha-

zars from all over Afghanistan who fled the bloody nine-year-old guerrilla war against the Soviet-backed government in their homeland.

They live in 327 camps run by the Pakistani authorities under the supervision of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Over the past eight years, UNHCR has spent some \$584 million on assistance.

The living standards are pitiful by Western levels, but sometimes higher than those enjoyed by the local population. The Afghans want to return home, but only when the 115,000-strong Soviet force withdraws. "If the Russians go home, we

will go home," says Ghulamda, a woman of about 40 from the northern province of Baghlan.

Her husband goes across to fight with the Mujahideen rebels, while she looks after their six children.

In Thailand, more than 400,000 refugees who fled Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea over the past 12 years still live in refugee and displaced-persons camps.

Some 560,000 Indochinese refugees have been resettled in third countries, notably the U.S., Canada, Australia and France, with another 113,000 being processed.

But more than 300,000 Kampuchians live in limbo as "displaced

persons" in barren camps near the Kampuchean border.

Bangkok has denied them refugee status — making them ineligible for foreign resettlement — to deter other arrivals.

A relief official cited examples of camp children growing up unaware of the outside world. When asked where rice came from, a young Kampuchean refugee born in a camp ringed by barbed wire replied: "From my mother's head." Women carry sacks of rice on their heads to their huts from stores trucked in by aid groups.

Authorities in India have grown accustomed to wars and communal

and religious strife that have produced tens of thousands of refugees in the past 40 years. Today, it is 140,000 Tamils from Sri Lanka and 100,000 Buddhist Chakmas from Bangladesh who seek refuge.

Violent attacks by Moslem plain settlers in northeastern Bangladesh last year sent Chakmas fleeing for their lives.

Nearly 16,000 Chakmas live in the Takumbari refugee camp just across the border from Bangladesh in India's Tripura state. Another 85,000 are scattered across northeastern India.

Their problems began in 1947, when their preference for India after independence made them suspect in what was then east Pakistan, said refugee Suresh Chakma. "We are Buddhists and feel much closer to Indians than Pakistanis."

Suresh said the plains Moslems were encouraged "to convert local tribesmen to Islam under pressure from the [Bangladesh] government and that they invented the slogan 'kill the men and marry the women, for women have no religion.'"

While India shelters and feeds the Chakmas, it insists that Bangladesh take them back.

Hongkong, already threatened by a continuous flow of illegal immigrants from China, provides temporary homes to about 8,800 Vietnamese refugees.

To discourage the flow of "boat people," the Hongkong government has since 1982 put newly arrived refugees from Vietnam in "closed camps," which they usually cannot leave until they are resettled elsewhere.

(The last article in a series.)

POSTAL AUTHORITY

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(Rahovot, Ramla, Lod, Nes Ziona, Yavne) 08 ★

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TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

Regular TV and Radio scheduling is suspended due to the strike at the Israel Broadcasting Authority

EDUCATIONAL TV
8.00 Telecast 8.05 Keep Fit 8.15 School broadcasts
13.30 Yesterday at the Demjanjuk Trial 14.00 Telecast
14.05 Everyman's University broadcast 15.00 David
the Gnome 15.25 Doctors and Nurses (part 3) 15.40
Keep Fit 15.50 Telecast 16.00 Mrs. Pepperpot 16.10
Side Path 16.20 TV Game 17.00 A New Evening — live
magazine

ISRAEL TV CHANNEL 2
8.30 The Demjanjuk Trial — live broadcast 17.30 Fables
of the Green Forest 18.00 Film 19.30 The Demjanjuk
Trial — roundup 20.00 Entertainment 21.00 Pop 2

JORDAN TV (unofficial)
17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 19.30 News in
Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Valerie 21.10
Documentary 22.00 News in English 22.20 Dorothy L.
Sayers Mysteries

MIDDLE EAST TV
13.30 Another Life 14.00 700 Club 14.30 Shape-Up
15.00 Muppet Babies 15.30 Super Book 16.00 Froggie
Rock 16.30 Afternoon Movie: You Can't Best Love
18.00 Gimme a Break 18.30 The Campbells 19.00
News 20.00 Murder, She Wrote 21.00 Head of the Class

21.30 'Newhart' 22.00 The Equalizer 23.00 700 Club
23.30 Another Life

RADIO
6.05 University on the Air 6.30 Open Your Eyes — songs,
information 7.07 "707" 8.00 Good Morning Israel 9.05
In the Morning 10.05 Music 11.05 Right Now 12.05
Hebrew hits 14.05 Daily songs 15.05 Festival songs
16.05 Four in the Afternoon 17.00 Evening Newsweek
18.05 Army and Defence Magazine 19.05 Hebrew songs
20.05 Sara Doron's programme 21.00 Mabab — TV
newsweek 21.30 University on the Air (repeat) 22.05
Popular songs 23.05 The 24th Hour 00.05 Night Birds —
songs, chat

THE VOICE OF PEACE
Regular daily programmes
3.00-4.00 Nightbirds
15.00-16.00 Knesset Programme
18.00-19.30 Twilight Time
19.30-21.00 Classical Music

CINEMA PERFORMANCES

Jerusalem
Belt Agnost: Ten Commandments 4:15; Emerald
Forest 7:45; Year of the Goat 9:45
Cinemathèque: Animation Programme from
FRG 6:30; Sad Luck 7; The Dentist & The Man
on the Flying Traps 9; Escalier 9:30; Eden:
Boat's Wife 4:30, 7, 9; Edelman: Beverly Hills
Cop 4:30, 7, 9; Orly: Assault 6:30, 8:30
closed for renovations; Jerusalem Theatre:
Jean de Florette, 7, 9:30; Kfir: No Way Out
4:30, 7, 9:15; Mithras: The Untouchables 7,
9:15; Orly: Full Metal Jacket 4:30, 6:45, 9:15;
Orion 7:30; Orly: The Beauty of Sin 4:30, 7:15, 9:15;
Orion 8:2; Fiddler 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; Orion 9:3;
Strike Commando 4:30, 7, 9; Rear Window
11 p.m.; Orion 9:4; Her King of Jerusalem
4:30, 7, 9; An Officer and a Gentleman 11 p.m.;
Orion 9:5; Don't Give a Damn 4:30, 7,
9:05; The Witches of Eastwick 4:30, 7, 9:15;
Rena: Blind Date 7:15, 9; Semadar: The
Great White 8:45, 9:15

TEL AVIV
Belt Agnost: Zelig 11:15 p.m.; Ben Yehuda:
No Way Out 4:30, 7, 9:30; Belt Agnost:
Hester Street 7; Class 1: Full Metal Jacket 5,
7:30, 9:50; Class 2: Burger 5, 7:35, 9:50;
Class 3: The Shop Around the Corner 5, 7:30,
9:50; Class 4: Blind Date 11, 2, 5, 7:30, 9:50;
Class 5: Rita, Sue and Bob Too 11, 2, 5, 7:30,
9:50; Cinema One: Lady Beware 5, 7:15, 9:30;
Cinema Two: Mean and Dirty 5, 7:15, 9:30;
Deluxe: Black Widow 7:15, 9:30; Dismissed:
Wish You Were Here 11, 1, 3, 5, 7:30, 9:45;
Dismissed 2: The Name of the Rose 11, 1:30,
4:30, 7, 9:15; Dismissed 3: A Man in Love
1, 3, 5, 7:30, 9:45; Delux: A Severely Ill
Cop 7, 9:15, 9:30; Sex Ring, midnight; Eastern:
Man Hunter 5, 7:30, 9:40; Geta: The Witches
of Eastwick 7:30, 9:50; New Garden: 38 at 4:30,
7:30, 9:30; Heilshorn: PDA House Chronicle
of a Love Affair 4:30, 7:15, (exc. Wed.); Nod:
Fervent Hills Cop II, 5, 7:15, 9:30; Lev 1: La
Famiglia 2, 5, 7:10, 9:40; Lev 2: Manner 2, 5, 8,
10; Lev 3: Down by Law 2, 5, 7:50, 10; Lev 4:
Hemo King of Jerusalem 2, 5, 8, 9:50; Lissor
Hemadash: No Way Out 4:30, 7, 9:30; 9/4
Hemadash: The Witches of Eastwick 7:30, 9:15;
Hemadash: Crocodile Dundee
4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orly: Assault 6:30, 8:30;
Paris: She's Got a Way 12, 2, 4, 7:15, 9:30;
Pearl: The Beauty of Sin 5, 7, 9:30; Sheff:
The Untouchables 4:30, 7, 9:30; Shmuel:
Raising Arizona 4:30, 7, 9:15; Beni:
The Untouchables 4:30, 7, 9:15; Shmuel: Jean
de Florette 7, 9:15

HEZLIYA
Don Accadia: Crocodile Dundee 7, 9:30;
Daniel David: Whistle Blower 7:15, 9:30;
Nod: Fiddler 7:15, 9:30 (exc. Thurs.);
Nod: The Untouchables 4:30, 7, 9:30; Nod:
Tillett: Stand By Me 7:15, 9:15

HOLON
Arnon Hemadash: Wet Gold 5, 7:30; Migdal:
The Witches of Eastwick 7:30, 9:30;
Batyam: The Untouchables 4:30, 7, 9:30

BATYAM
Arnon Hemadash: The Untouchables 5, 7:15, 9:30

GNATAYIM
Nadav: The Untouchables 4:30, 7, 9:30

RAMAT HASHARON
Cinemathèque: L.T. 4:15; Lethal Weapon 7; Betty
Blue 9:30 p.m.

PETAH TIKVA
G.G. Hechal 1: The Untouchables 4:30, 7:15,
9:30; G.G. Hechal 2: Beverly Hills Cop II, 5,
7:15, 9:30; G.G. Hechal 3: The Witches of
Eastwick 5, 7:15, 9:30

RISHON LEZION
G.G. Hechal 1: Number One With a Bullet 4:30, 7,
9:30; G.G. Hechal 2: The Untouchables 4:30, 7,
9:30

IFAR SAVA
Belt Agnost Cinema-Theatre: Sans Toit Ni Loi
8:30

NETANYA
Der-Melch: Tarbut: Radio Days 7:15, 9:30
(exc. Sun.)

BEERSHEVA
Hechal Hemadash: She's Got a Way 12, 7, 9:15
p.m.

Kiryat Ono
Community Centre: American Ninja 6, 7;
Hansel and Gretel 4:30; Mona Lisa 9:15 p.m.

WHAT'S ON

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JERUSALEM
Museums
ISRAEL MUSEUM, Opening Exhibi-
tions: Traditional Arab Handicrafts (Paley
Centre, 8.11) • Hebrew Lamp Collections
(Ticho House, 10.11 at 4 p.m.) • "Fishes
Series", Nur David (10.11 at 8 p.m.). Con-
tinuing Exhibitions: Ilan Gori's recent
original from furniture designs. • Photo-
graphs, Boaz Tel. Renaissance themes in
contemporary context. • Justin Laidla, new
work expressly for Israel Museum • Israel
Art, special exhibitions • Captive Dream,
Jerusalem 1967 • Ilan Lefkowitz: Golden
Memories of the Holy Land (Jewbery) •
Tradition and Revolution: Jewish Renais-
sance in Russian Avant-Garde Art • Emph-
asis: Arieh Aroch, Michael Gross, Israel
Turner • Edvard Munch • New in Anti-
quities '87 • Special Exhibitions: Precious
Benediction on Silver Scrolls • Megev
1987, Magdalena Abakanowicz • Won-
drous India • Holyland Map by Abraham
Zadig, copper engraving, Amsterdam
1620/21 • Permanent Exhibitions of
Archaeology, Heritage, Ethnic Art, Shrine
of the Book w/Dead Sea Scrolls, 226000
Hebrew Manuscripts, 2260000 Hebrew
Museum 10-6. At 11: Guided tour of
Museum (English). 11: Guided tour of
Archaeological (Rockefeller) Museum (En-
glish). 2:50: Feinberg Recycling Room, 4:
Picture Book Programme, ages 3-5 (English).

L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISRAELI
ART. Visiting hours: Sun-Thur, 10-12:30;
5. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday even 10-1.
Holidays: check with Museum: 2 Hapalmah
St., Tel. 661291/2, Box No. 15.

SKIRBALL MUSEUM of Biblical Archaeol-
ogy of the Hebrew Union College, 13 King
David Street, Tel. 203333. Visiting hours:
Sun-Thur, 10-4; Fri., Sat. and Hol. 10-2.

Conducted Tours
HADASSAH HOSPITAL, Ein Kerem.
Chagall Windows — synagogue open 8:00
a.m.-4:00 p.m. Tours, Sun-Thurs, hourly,
on the half hour: 8:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m., Fri.

TEL AVIV
Museums
TEL AVIV MUSEUM, New Exhibitions:
Roy Lichtenstein (U.S.A./Drawings), Marc
Chagall (mostly watercolor & gouache) •
Menasha Kofman: Myd. Transitions
Painting & Monumental Sculpture. Con-
tinuing Exhibitions: Treasures of the Bible
1000s; (Museum and Pavilion): Sur-
Thur, 10 a.m. - 8 p.m. Fri. 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.;
Sat. 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.; 7-10 p.m. Tel Aviv
Museum: Israel Art from
Museum collection.

Conducted Tours
AMET WOMEN (formerly American Mi-
nach Women). Free Morning Tours — 8
Alkalat Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-585222.

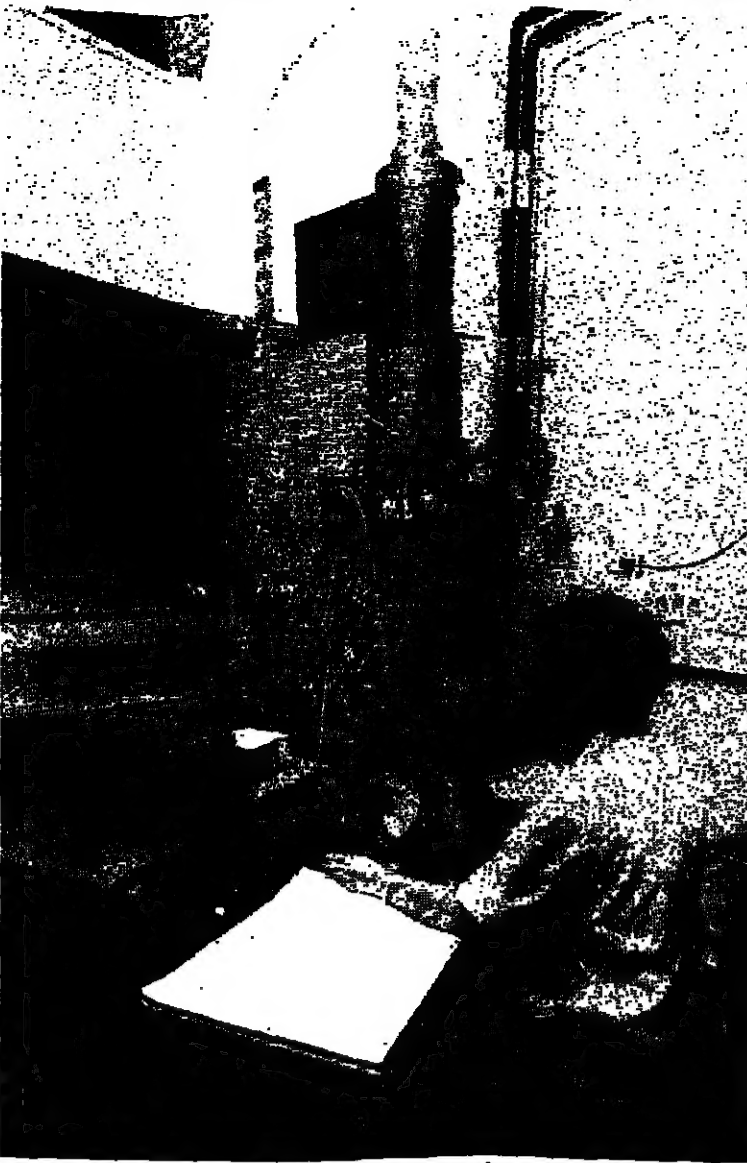
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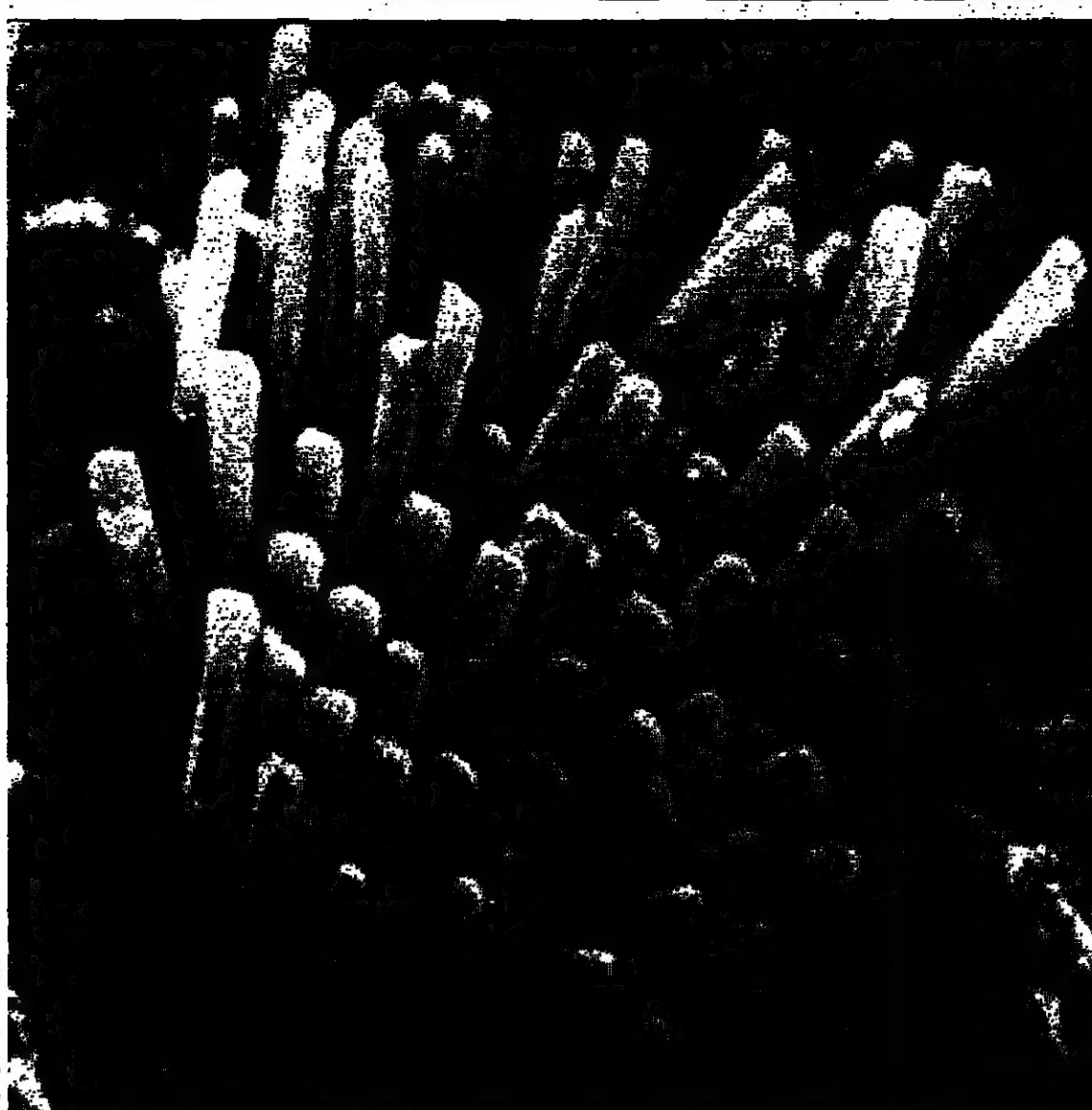
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One of the Weizmann Institute's electron microscopes at work.



A section of the inner ear of a gerbil as seen through an electron microscope. (Weizmann Institute)

Electron microscopes turn believing into seeing

LISA PERLMAN
WORKING WITH electron microscopes, according to some scientists, is a "vice" that they just cannot get enough of. The machines offer them a window into a micro-world magnified tens or even hundreds of thousands of times, allowing them to determine the implications of life or material at that level. Electron microscopes have found their place in Israeli science, having grown in number from a scant few in the 1960s to 120 today. Most of these instruments, however, are limited in application and the more sophisticated ones are "not getting younger."

The electron microscope allows the scientist to observe objects at the highest possible resolution. A tiny specimen is fixed in the body of the microscope, onto which negatively charged electrons are bombarded from an electron gun through several layers of lenses. The stream of electrons is focused on the specimen.

There are two types of electron microscopes. Scanning electron microscope (SEM), and transmission electron microscope (TEM). There is also a combination of the two (STEM). Both types can be found at

most of Israel's universities and scientific institutions. They are used predominantly in biology or the material sciences, and many SEMs are slowly finding their way into industry as well.

In the case of an SEM, the electron beam hits the surface of the specimen, which may be any size. X-ray light which is reflected from the object is then analysed. An SEM costs between \$30,000 and \$80,000.

The more sophisticated, harder to operate, more difficult to use and more expensive TEM can only accommodate super-thin specimens. "Although you cut the specimen so thin that in one millimetre you can fit 10,000-15,000 sections, only a single section can be viewed through the microscope at one time," explains Dr. Victor Benghiat, who heads the electron microscope centre at the Weizmann Institute. He adds that because the specimens are viewed in a vacuum—in the case of biological specimens—it is important to first cool the object to the temperature of liquid nitrogen (-190 degrees Celsius). Cooling the object also stops the rapid changes in chemical activity which begin as soon as a living specimen has been

"sacrificed." The TEM costs between \$250,000 and \$1 million.

On Monday, the Weizmann Institute officially opened its newly revamped electron microscope building which Benghiat says functions as a "self-service centre" for researchers from a variety of disciplines. Dr. Eugenia Klein, in charge of SEM, notes that research is being conducted at the centre in many fields using electron microscopy. They include semiconductors ("using the instruments with all their possibilities, such as imaging, 3-D and to relate chemical composition to the structure of the material"), isotope research (testing "soil for porosity and composition"), holography, biology and so on.

AT THE Haifa Technion, Prof. Dan Shechtman is satisfied that that institution is using state-of-the-art equipment in their study of solid-state materials. A new TEM is being installed, he said, which offers a number of advanced options including composition analysis, utilizing X-rays emitted from the specimen when the beam hits it, microdiffraction and EELS (Electron energy loss spectroscopy).

The Technion's equipment also

serves a variety of disciplines, leading with metallurgy (examining the microstructures of metals, a spinoff of which is the study of thin films, the basic object in microelectronics) and semiconductor and superconductivity studies, ceramics and polymers and environmental sciences—for example, "to study ecological phenomena such as the terrible pollution in Haifa, by analysing dust particles," Shechtman explains.

A number of scientists complained that the universities' overall funding crisis has brought about a conflict of interest in electron microscopy. "There is no other machine that biologists and material scientists have to share," bemoaned one Hebrew University material scientist. A biologist at one of the other universities added that "if we don't keep upgrading our instrumentation we'll fall right behind. We must make sure to produce state-of-the-art results to compete." This, considering that there is no actual development of electron microscopes in Israel (although there once was), only utilization.

The HU's Yitzhak Ohad, professor of biochemistry and chairman of the university's microscope commit-

tee, would agree: "High-voltage electron microscopes of one million volts or higher are being used in other countries. Here we have a maximum of 200,000."

In addition, he says, the equipment that exists here is outdated, noting that the university's newest EM is about eight years old. Since the machines have an estimated lifetime of 10-15 years, he calculates, and there are 120 in Israel today, institutions should be buying new ones at a rate of 10 per year. As the equipment begins to break down and facilities become limited, "the interest of the new generation of scientists shifts" to other technologies and equipment.

At the same time, Ohad enthusiastically lists a wide range of activities at the HU that employs electron microscopes—including research into leukemia treatment, pathological diagnosis, superconductivity and metallurgy (the economic implications are fantastic); Weizmann Institute biologist Yoram Raphael talks about the satisfaction he gets "making art" with the electron microscope; and others enthuse about the contribution these machines have made to science. But Eugenia Klein says it all: "Seeing is believing."

J'lem Cinemateque founds documentary film society

By JUDY SEGEL-ITZKOVICH
Post Science and Health Reporter
BRITISH EXPERTS are mystified by the discovery of three autistic or mentally retarded young people who can barely write their names but who have unique skills unmatched even by geniuses.

One of them, 28-year-old David Kidd, can tell you within a second or two on what day of the week any date fell—either going back centuries into the past or looking ahead into the 21st.

The second, Noel Paterson, is 23 and has an IQ of 60 and a mental age of eight. But when he hears music on a tape recorder, he can automatically reproduce it, with all its rich layers of harmony, on the first try.

The last is 31-year-old Stephen Wishart, also with an IQ of 60, who can look for 15 minutes at the facade of London's most intricately designed building—St. Paul's Station—and draw it down to the last detail upon returning to school.

These marvellously gifted people are featured in a British documentary film that will be shown at the Jerusalem Cinemateque, which is inaugurating its Israel Documentary Film Society next week. According to Wim van Leer, who helped his wife, Lisa, found the Cinemateque, the new society hopes to attract people who are interested in a wide range of the exact and human sciences, are fluent in English and would like to learn more through films.

The society will be limited initially, says van Leer, to only 90 members who are willing to pay for the entire series of 14 two-hour evenings. The cost is NIS 90 for Cinemateque members and NIS 100 for non-members. Each event, held fortnightly on Monday evenings, consists of the screening of a 50-minute documentary, a shorter documentary, a lecture by a recognized expert on the subject and a discussion with members of the audience.

There are no Hebrew subtitles, thus all members should be conversant in English.

Next year, he hopes to have a documentary film society devoted to the exact sciences, another to the human sciences and still another to the arts.

VAN LEER went to England himself to collect the documentaries for this year's programme, all of which deal with some branch of science. "Israel TV has to cater to the average person, but our films are meant for the high-grade viewer. We also are interested in the cross-fertilization of ideas. There is no reason why a mathematician couldn't be interested in a film about wildlife, or a

biologist couldn't like a documentary on mathematical speculation."

The British film about the three talented young people is, says van Leer, badly titled the *Foolish Wise Ones*. He explains that though they are mentally handicapped, "they are certainly not foolish."

The musical genius, a black man in an institution for the autistic, has never learned music but can recognize it completely by ear. A top conductor composed his own piece of music and had it taped. The young man listened, sat down to the piano and played it down to the last note, including the harmonies. When a trained music student was asked to do the same thing, she failed completely.

The genius of the young man who can zero in on dates was first discovered by his mother when he looked at a printed table dated March 16, 1967. He told her on which day of the week it fell, and when she checked it later, found it was exactly right. A mathematics expert, puzzled by this gift, tried to determine whether David had somehow come upon a complicated mathematical formula that requires computation and allows one to figure out the day of the week for any date. But he found that the young man couldn't add four plus four. Using a pocket calculator and written tables, the mathematician was still easily beaten by David. The talent remains unexplained.

Eleven-year-old Stephen, also black, has been described by a top art expert as "probably the best child artist in Britain." After looking for a few moments at a building's architecture, he is able to draw it in every detail. He apparently has a photographic memory, but the experts are still baffled.

THE FOLLOWING are additional topics to be covered in the Cinemateque's Documentary Film Society:

* The science of sexual attraction—what parts of the body, smell or other factors attract the opposite sex.

* The drifting of the continents and changing coastlines.

* Alternatives to fossil fuels that are being depleted, including solar, wind and sea energy.

* The simulated effect of a one-megaton nuclear bomb if it were dropped on the city of London.

* How the bat follows its prey in the dark.

* How a natural history film is made.

* How consumer products are tested for safety.

* Possible solutions to drug addiction.

Soy beans and the fertility of the Cheetah

IF THE leaves of your garden or field plants yellow, the likely explanation is that the soil lacks iron. Now Hebrew University scientists have found an effective and inexpensive remedy cure yellowing (chlorosis) of plant leaves.

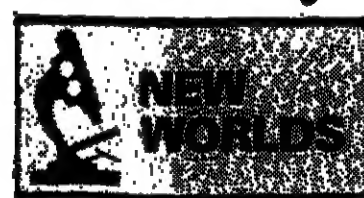
Pelletized or granulated animal manure enriched with iron salts has been shown by scientists of HU's agriculture faculty in Rehovot to cure chlorosis in plants. This new formulation retains its effectiveness in soil longer than expensive chemicals now being sold to farmers for treating the iron deficiency, according to the HU scientists.

Fully 75 per cent of Israel's agricultural soils are calcareous (calcium-rich) and thus liable to suffer from iron deficiency. The yellowing is visible between the veins of new leaves, and in extreme cases, it can lead to complete failure of the whole crop. For years, synthetic chemicals called chelates have been used to overcome this problem. But they are very expensive. Prof. Yoram Chen, Philip Barak and Eli Bar-Ness of the agriculture faculty found that they could match the performance of chelates by spreading a material made from cattle manure and/or chicken droppings combined with a small proportion of iron salts. Application of this natural material is easier if turned into pellets or granules. The HU team says that a larger amount of the new material is needed per acre than of chelates, but it is still less expensive and lasts longer than the synthetic material.

Using it, they have banished iron deficiency in ground nuts, mangoes and gladioli. The material is now being tested on other crops. Shalom Givati Ltd., an Israeli company, has obtained the rights to produce the new fertilizer, and it is now being sold to local farmers.

SPEAKING OF droppings, a new automatic public toilet recently began to appear on streets in Amsterdam. One needs only to insert the equivalent of 25 cents to get the door to open and recorded music to play. When the user is finished, ultraviolet light disinfects the toilet for the next user. Perhaps mayors of Israeli towns, all of which lack decent public toilets, might consider the Amsterdam innovation?

THE CHEETAH population is getting smaller and smaller in Africa, and American zoos hoped to restore their numbers by raising them behind bars. But despite success in breeding cheetahs in British and South African zoos, U.S. zoos have failed. There, more cheetahs were dying from diseases than were being born.



JUDY SEGEL-ITZKOVICH

According to an article in *Lada* of the Weizmann Science Press, the Americans have finally discovered what they've been doing wrong. Instead of feeding them animal carcasses like the British and South Africans do, the Americans have fed them domestic meat with soy flour. Soy beans contain a vegetable form of estrogens, which don't affect humans or most animals, but which apparently do affect the cheetahs. The soy flour may have acted like birth-control pills and reduced fertility. The high level of Vitamin A in the meat and soy flour also caused liver problems. In order to test their theory, zoologists have removed soy flour from the animals' diet and expect their fertility and health to improve.

HOUSEPLANTS usually grow well on the side facing the sun but poorly on the shady side. Now you can buy an imported, solar-powered flowerpot stand that slowly rotates to give the plant an even "tan."

The NIS 60 stand holds a pot weighing up to 45 kilos. Natural sunlight or electric light is enough to power the stand, which slowly turns. It is available at Eleanor imports in Tel Aviv or at plant nurseries.

ISRAELIS annoyed by the new Transport Ministry regulation that requires the wearing of seat belts in town as well as inter-city, have rushed to buy a NIS7.90 device that legally "relieves the feeling of pressure" of the belts. The British-made device, called "Klip-Klap" and sold in some petrol stations and auto-supply shops, supposedly makes wearing the seat belts more comfortable. The importer signed a deal with the British manufacturer before he had heard about the new regulation, but now that it is in effect, he stands to make a fortune.

CHILDREN aged five and up who are not yet ready for their own personal computer can use Whiz-Kid, sold in the U.S. as a "bridge to a personal computer." The electronic learning aid for children has a keyboard and an animated liquid-crystal display screen. Fifty programmed learning cards explore a wide variety of subjects, from math,

spelling, music and logic to shapes, colours and the weather. Children can even create melodies and then hear an instant replay. Additional cartridges are available, each with its own set of 50 learning cards. It is manufactured by Video Technology Industries in Northbrook, Illinois.

MARRIAGE no longer makes people as happy as it used to, according to surveys conducted recently by the National Opinion Research Centre at the University of Chicago.

This bad news was reported in the October issue of *Psychology Today*, which explained that in the past 15 years, the relationship between marriage and happiness has grown considerably weaker in the U.S. for both men and women. Studies done in the Fifties, Sixties and early Seventies, showed that married people as a whole were considerably happier than those who had never married or who were divorced, separated or widowed.

But the latest study shows that among those aged 25 to 39, the difference in the percentage of married and never-married people who said they were very happy decreased from 31 per cent in the early Seventies to just eight per cent in 1986. There was an equally large decline among 18- to 24-year-olds and a smaller decline among those 40 and older. The drop in the happiness of married women has been much more sharp than of men.

The researchers hypothesize that the reason is that lifestyles of the single and the married have become more alike, as couples may live together without marriage or have reliable sources of sexual gratification and companionship without marriage. In addition, being married no longer provides the financial and other security that it used to. Since most women continue to work after marriage, the biggest change in their lives after marriage may be an increase in responsibility and pressure, which reduces happiness.

Many social scientists believe that despite the increase in divorce in recent years, the institution of marriage is nevertheless healthy, because divorce and re-marriage are "adaptive mechanisms" that tend to replace poor marriages with happier ones. The findings of the study do not refute this optimistic view, but they do make it suspect. If other evidence is able to show that marriage is no longer having the beneficial consequences that it used to, the conclusion may be that marriage in the U.S. is a weakened, declining institution.

Royal Purple and Biblical Blue

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
HAIFA. — The long-lost secret of the ancient's Royal Purple and the Biblical Blue have been reconstructed through intensive research of the University of Haifa.

The scientists have identified the snail from which the valuable dyes were produced and are convinced that it was the source of the purple "and all but certain" of the exact biblical blue as well.

The textile-dyeing industry was one of the economic mainstays of the civilizations of the eastern Mediterranean from the Phoenicians to the time of the Moslem conquest, and two of the most valuable of these dyes, purple and blue, were known to have been produced from snails. After generations, the species was forgotten and the method of dyeing and the shades of the original colours were lost.

THE "WEARING OF the purple" symbolized status in ancient cultures. It was worn by the Caesars, and to this day the monarchs of Britain and the archbishops of the Anglican church wear purple in their ceremonial garments.

For Jews, the commandment of a "blue fringe on the tassel of the talit prayer shawl" was of major importance, until its disappearance with the destruction of the Temple.

The research to rediscover the secrets of the ancient dyes, headed by Dr. Ehud Spanier, a marine biologist in Haifa University's Maritime Studies and Maritime Civilizations centres, was initiated by the American chemist and philanthropist Dr. Sidney Edelstein nearly 10 years ago.

DR. SPANIER told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that the male rock murex produces more of the blue colour and the female more of the purple. They are secreted in a transparent liquid that is colourless in the water but produces the two valuable hues on dry land.

They want to continue the investigation to establish what purpose the secretion serves for the snail.

He said that while he was virtually certain that their purple was identical to the ancient's royal colour, he could not be absolutely sure that their blue was the exact biblical shade. The only way to settle the question would be for archaeologists to unearth a Temple-time talit with the blue fringe intact, which seems a long shot.

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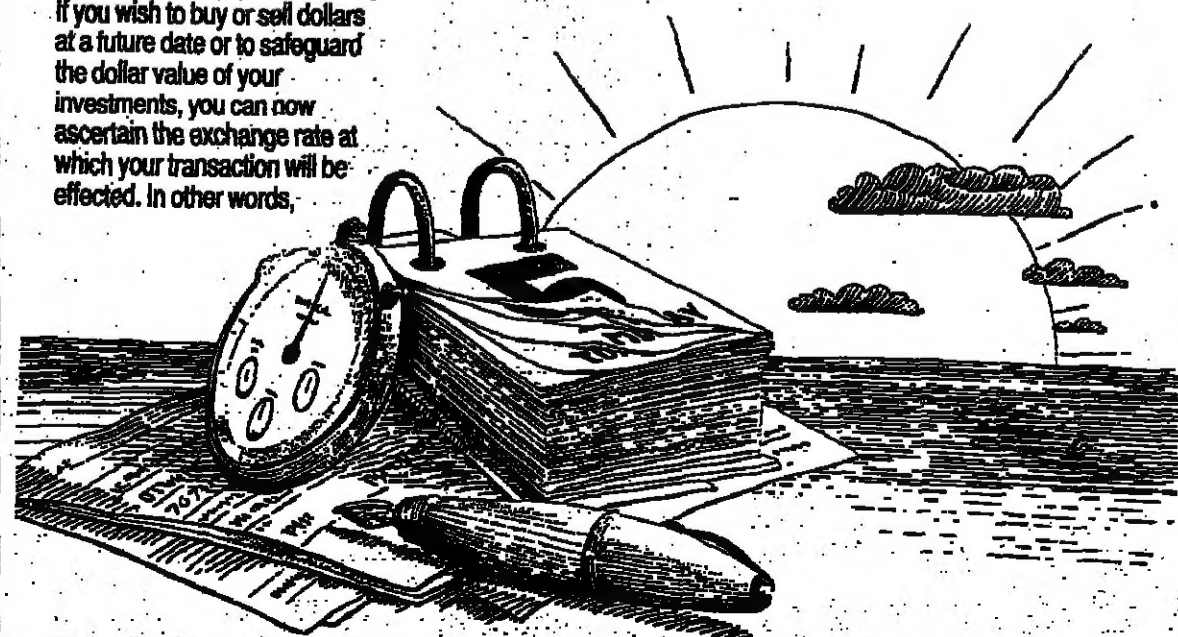
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Tamir Cohen (Jacobson)

NOT LONG after your arrival at Club Med's Coral Beach resort in Eilat, you find yourself caught between the unavoidable temptation to eat yourself senseless three (or more) times a day, and the need to assuage your guilt for doing so by exercising like a madman.

Life should always be so difficult. The Coral Beach, formerly the four-star Laromme, is at this time of year quite full of 30s- and 40s-plus Europeans, some with children, and singles of any stripe are not conspicuous. In fact, one feels obliged to dig up one's rusty high-school French so as to offer the appropriate niceties around the dinner table.

Most of the singles population of Club Med is comprised of the 100 or so members of the resort's indomitable staff, nicknamed "GOs" (*gentils organisateurs*) at the chain's resort villages. This hard-working corps of young people, hailing from all over the world and conversant in several languages, is responsible for making every Club Med minute enjoyable for the "members" (or "GMs," *gentils membres*) as guests are known.

You will see the same GO behind the reception desk, rigging up sail boats, greeting people in the dining room, and participating in the nightly GO show, brimming with energy and enthusiasm all day, all night.

While you are trying to digest your supper, the GOs — with their charming bi-lingual eneece at the fore — welcome you into their theatre each evening, where they present a singing-and-dancing spectacle complete with very professional cos-

Paradise in Eilat

Tal Bar-El

times. Although the talent varies somewhat and some of the acts are a bit amateurish, the shows are thoroughly enjoyable experiences.

It was one of these nice GO types (almost without exception they were all very pleasant) who greeted us cheerily the morning after our arrival.

"Where is the 9:30 stretch class?" we asked the GO, a friendly blonde Californian.

"Oh, that finished nearly half-an-hour ago," she answered.

"But," we objected, looking at our watches, "it's only 9:20!"

"Oh, you're still on Eilat time. Club time is an hour earlier — you know, like summer time, to take advantage of the sun."

We didn't believe it: Another time zone? Obviously, the powers of the Shas lobby haven't extended to Coral Beach.

WITH SOME time to kill before "disco gym," the next activity we had chosen, was to take place, we went in search of the Coral Beach's general manager, or "chief," in Club parlance. Peering behind the reception desk at the offices beyond, we inquired where we could find her.

"Oh, Myriam isn't here," we were

told politely. "You'll find her either at the pool, rehearsing for tonight's show, or out there in the bar."

Wondering at the idea of a hotel manager hanging around the pool or bar, we set off to find the Coral Beach chief, a human fireball named Myriam Karaohannessian. Observing her for two days in her various capacities as kitchen supervisor, show director, staff manager, activities organizer, and general hostess and mood-maker, we were convinced that at least this Club Med chief is like no other hotel manager in the world.

"I have just come back from our semi-annual meeting in Austria," the vivacious Myriam tells us when we corner her for a few, rare, free minutes, "where I was very flattered to receive the highest rating of all our chiefs."

Wrapping up her first stint in this country, the Club veteran who began 15 years ago as a yoga teacher and worked her way up to chiefdom has nothing but praise for the Coral Beach and Israelis in general.

"In my six months here," she continues, "I have seen some of the same Israelis come back five or six times. We get more Israelis here in the summer months — about 80 or 90 per cent of the members — whereas now that it is getting cool, we are seeing many more charter groups from Europe."

Myriam explains that she is pack-

ing up her things — and several choice GOs — to take with her during her next six-month job, at a Club village in Malaysia.

EATING, AS you'll hear from anyone who has ever been, is a big part of the experience at any Club Med village. The amount and variety of food available may well surpass those at most five-star hotel buffets — though not all members agree — but then Club Med doesn't go by the usual "star" ratings. It is in a universe of its own.

After we got over what can only be described as shock when viewing the spread at our first breakfast, we set about the daunting task of choosing among salads, pancakes, eggs with or without bacon, salads and fresh-cut vegetables, fruits, cheeses, salted fish, baked-on-the-premises breads, rolls, croissants and sweet buns — to name a few of the items on offer.

Lunches and dinners, sometimes served buffet-style, sometimes via excellent waiter service, featured shrimp cocktails and grilled fish; beautifully-cooked steaks, veal and roast beef; steamed vegetables of every variety; salad bars; and dessert tables to make you gasp.

Needless to say, eyes are always bigger than stomachs, a situation further compounded by the fact that Club members do not pay for each individual meal. The \$100 per day per person price includes absolutely everything.

The only "extras" are private lessons in sports for beginners, and drinks at the pool and lobby bar.

The Club Med touch

solite freedom churns the machinery of a massive international organization involved in many ventures besides the well-known resorts: Club Med has holdings in time-sharing homes, urban vacation and conference centres, cruise lines and children's parks. Before any Club venture is launched, it is closely investigated. The criteria are simple: The site must be attractive and not too far-flung, and the country must be politically secure.

Israeli clubs, says Eddi, are typical of the two types of (warm climate) holiday villages run by the organization — Eilat, with its slightly more luxurious, hotel-like layout, and Achziv (closed during the winter months), with its down-to-earth, bungalow-style accommodations and shared bathrooms.

Each has been successful in attracting different types of tourists; both offer the same abundance of food, sports activities, entertainment and other services, although a visit to Achziv costs less. Eddi notes that the latter attracts more Israelis, as a rule, while Eilat draws many

sun-seeking Europeans during the colder months. They pay on the order of \$1,000 for their flight to Eilat and visit to the Coral Beach; an Israeli pays \$100 a day without transportation. "When you consider that there are absolutely no hidden costs involved in staying at the Coral Beach — no tips, no extra charges except at the bar — and that you receive the highest-quality cuisine, entertainment and entrance to a night-club, we do not think people are paying too much."

"And if you start comparing prices with those of four- or five-star hotels, you'll see how much value you get. At those places, every meal, bottle of wine or mineral water and every activity costs extra. Here these are all included in the price."

While the local Club Med representative is most enthusiastic about the local resorts, he adds that during the winter, the company's famous ski villages are "the best places to visit," offering on-the-slopes dining for fanatics loath to give up even an extra half-hour of skiing. The Club's 20-odd ski villages are located in places as far-flung as Colorado and Saboro, Japan, with the majority centred in France and Switzerland.

(For more information on Club Med holidays here and abroad, call (03)254-206-8.)

SETTING OFF from London to Paris, I have butterflies of trepidation in my stomach. With my school-girl French overlaid by over 20 years of Hebrew, I haven't the faintest idea how I am going to manage. The fact that millions of non-French-speaking tourists pour into France every year and manage perfectly adequately, does nothing to dispel my panic. The odd phrase floats up from my subconscious: "Veuillez m'indiquer l'eglise."

Good heavens, that won't get me very far. How am I going to get myself across Paris to my hotel? Suppose my husband isn't waiting where we arranged. Suppose...

Yet once in the cheerful Hoverspeed terminal in Dover, anticipation and excitement take over. A

young Scottish girl about to take up residence in France as an au pair attaches herself to me, presumably as a suitably matronly travelling companion and it has the effect of making the butterflies disappear.

The light looks different in France. We pass through customs and passport control with the minimum of fuss. The coach for Paris leaves almost immediately. On the outskirts of Calais "Le Pen, vive!" is scrawled on a wall. Somewhere in Picardy we make a stop and I order — without a hitch — my first cup of real French coffee for 20 years.

The highway continues, grey, flat and uninteresting until the outskirts of Paris appear and we reach our destination. To my relief and delight, my husband raps on the win-

Paris is still Paris

Marcia Kretzmer

dow of the bus.

The city has changed. Paris is dirtier, less stylish, glutted with traffic which keeps up an incessant roar on the Montparnasse street outside our hotel. Glass-and-concrete office towers have altered the once-familiar skyline. Ordinary buses ply the streets.

The Champs Elysees is frankly disappointing. At night, near the Place de la Concorde and the Grand Palais, the floodlit flamboyant architecture and statuary amid the fountain spray still take your breath away. But further along, the visitor is in for a shock. Fast-food joints, garishly lit and with music blaring forth, car show-rooms, and airline company offices have crowded out the elegant pavement cafes and shops. Even great fashion houses like Lanvin are located in snazzy arcades more suited to Rodeo Drive in Los Angeles than to the fashion capital of the world.

EVEN SO, this is still, undeniably, romantically, Paris. Though the international uniform of jeans and sneakers predominates, there is a kind of effortless chic. Shoulderbags and shoes coordinate, heads are handsomely coiffed. If lovers do not embrace along the *quais* as much as they used to, Paris is still a city for the young.

The Eiffel Tower still astounds. Even in autumn, the carefully-tended beds of the Luxembourg Gardens are brilliant with flowers; its shaded paths, fragrant with fallen leaves, still provide a refuge for students, young mothers with prams and elderly, newspaper-reading gentlemen. The steep little streets of Montmartre have somehow retained their village-like charm.

The Metro, streamlined and no longer with retaining gates to keep impatient passengers out when trains approach the platform, still exudes its characteristic warm, garlicky-biscuity breath. Now there are overhead video screens at the stations to entertain waiting passengers with songs or advertisements for forthcoming events.

The exquisite cakes and pastries in the *patisseries* still look irresistible and the bakeries are as fragrant as ever. Despite the fact that Israel seems to have cornered the world market in *baguettes*, we have not yet succeeded in capturing that delicate crust and faint, sourdough flavour.

It is the Marais, once a crumbling quarter, which is the real treat. Its winding, narrow streets with their leaning buildings have been carefully renovated. We order two "infusions": blackberry leaf and passion fruit, at a cafe so tiny it has only one table outside. Just inside, an enormous tabby cat is sitting next to a copper jug holding an arrangement of dried flowers. Our tea's tastes are undistinguishable but the charm of the setting is undiminished.

The hotels of the Marais — the great 17th-century town-houses of the nobility and ministers of the

crown — are in the process of being restored. One houses a marvellous Picasso museum. Room after room is filled with the artistic output of the master, deftly arranged and accompanied by a wall chart in a few languages dovetailing his personal life (i.e., his mistresses) with each period.

Jewish bakeries, butchers, fishmongers and grocers, wine stores and bookshops and restaurants, including the famous Jo Goldenberg's — all that remains of the historic Jewish quarter of Paris dot the Marais. Resting on a bench for a *baguette* and *bric a brac*, a plaque on a small school building catches my eye like Lanvin are located in snazzy arcades more suited to Rodeo Drive in Los Angeles than to the fashion capital of the world.

"165 children from this school, deported to Germany, were killed by the Nazis," it reads. The school was founded in 1844. Today it is non-sectarian.

Evidence of the deportations is everywhere, on plaques in the streets and synagogues and, of course, in the memorial to French Jewry killed in the Holocaust, which is in the Marais. Above the crypt is a museum crammed with yellowing documents of the war years.

A side entrance, with all the paraphernalia of tight security, is used today. The main entrance — reached through a courtyard lined with bas-reliefs depicting the deportations, and a huge, urn-shaped monument inscribed with the names of the concentration camps where French Jews perished — remains locked. Still visible in the heavy glass of its doors are the bullet holes from the terrorist attack of a few years ago.

THE MAIN Jewish commercial quarter is in the area around the Rue de Richer. Every other shop is a restaurant, many with the orange sign of the Paris Beth Din prominently displayed; the owners seem equally conversant in French, Hebrew and English.

Though France's 600,000 Jews are largely assimilated and only some 10 per cent are formally associated with the organized Jewish community, a minority have opted for a pietism which was not in evidence in the past.

Kosher eating in Paris reflects this phenomenon. It seems to take place under the sign of the Lubavitcher rebbe, huge photographs or oil paintings of whom are apparently *de rigueur* in Jewish restaurants. If it is not the rebbe it is the Baba Sali. Occasionally, portraits of both gentlemen hang side by side, the owners of the establishments evidently preferring to take no chances.

If the food is somewhat indifferent, the French style of service and the choice of wines make the experience worthwhile. The courteous eating houses offer the best value for money, and one evening we were torn between one such named Zazou and a Chinese restaurant with a

charming decor, complete with Chinese waiters and an authentic-looking menu called *Mitsu Yan* (get it?). If memory does not fail, I recall a portrait of the rebbe inconspicuously gracing the walls of that restaurant too...

Across the road from Zazou is a shop of the same name crammed with Middle Eastern confections, and upstairs — a real Moroccan tea-room with red plush upholstered benches lining the walls and brass tables placed at intervals. Friendly waiters pour mint tea from a metre high into small, coloured glasses and serve tiny dishes of pine-nuts along with the pastries. The mostly Jewish student clientele, some with *kippot*, have brought along black and Vietnamese friends. The heterogeneity of it all is very Parisian.

We decide to pass up most of the familiar sites in favour of those we have not yet seen, but make an exception in favour of Chartres, an hour or so out of Paris by train. Twenty years ago, straight after the Six Day War, I visited Chartres and was overwhelmed at the richness of its glass, the splendour of its architecture. With the recent encounter with the Western Wall fresh in my mind, the contrast could not have been starker.

Our guide at that time was Malcolm Miller, an authority on medieval churches. Today, he is still there in his blazer and old school tie, his untidy longish hair now silver, his schoolmasterish bearing and diction reminiscent of John Cleese in *Clockwise*.

"Come along, come along," he orders peremptorily, "this is the morning English tour of Chartres, not the bus tour to Versailles." His talk is spellbinding, and that afternoon, after a visit to the grand Bishop's Palace to see a large Vliamnick exhibition, which we have almost to ourselves, and a meander round the almost empty streets of medieval Chartres, we go back for more.

Elsewhere, we are not able to contemplate works of art in such tranquillity. The collection of Impressionist art once housed in the Jeu de Paume is now in the Musee d'Orsay, once the Gare d'Orsay, a marvel of railway architecture.

And yet the Orsay has impact. The conception is stunning. The pale marble walls soaring to dizzying heights, the ornate ironwork and girders of what were once the main platforms of the railway station produce wonder in the observer. Over it all, an echo in the mind, are the ghosts of Monet's trains, snoring and whistling and filling the interior with billowing smoke. Monumental architecture fills this central hall. Off to the sides, in subtly-lit areas with lowered ceilings, are the paintings themselves, masterpiece after masterpiece: Degas, Renoir, Manet, Cezanne, Van Gogh, Morisot, Gauguin, some so familiar that they are old friends.

The Pompidou Centre, opened 10 years ago, is a building with all its

entrails exposed. Pipes, ducts, girders, escalators — all are on the outside. It's interesting but scarcely an architectural masterpiece. Outside, a group of young musicians play baroque works unexpectedly beautifully and we join the other listeners squatting on the ground.

A stone's throw away is Les Halles, the complex of elegant, glass-paneled buildings on the site of the former famed market. It is, unlike the Pompidou Centre, attractive on the outside and rather uninteresting within. As we are too early for the opera and ballet season, we go to a concert at Les Halles — the Koeken Quartet. At the end, I am agast to hear the French audience respond with the same slow, rhythmic hand-clap that makes me wince every time I hear it in Israel.

FOR SHABBAT, we provision ourselves with as much as we can carry from the Jewish shops in the Rue des Rosiers in the Marais. The names in the packed and thriving synagogue in the Rue Vauquelin are no longer Ginzberg and Warshavsky, but Ben-Zaguen and Dahnan. The young boys entering the synagogue embrace the rabbi on both cheeks. The congregants chant *pesuke dezimra* melodiously, in

turn, from where they sit. Later, at Kiddush, over wine, cake, hot coffee and *macoude* (a North African baked omelette), the rabbi delivers a long, philosophical *dvar Torah*.

We decide to spend Sunday morning with the other Parisians at the Bois de Boulogne. Neully, where it is situated, is easily reached by Metro and for the price of hiring a bike, the Bois de Boulogne is ours. On this crisp, sunny morning, couples and families are out with their dogs, riding horses, bicycles, picnicking.

It is time to leave. It couldn't have been the same love affair with the city that perhaps one can only have when one is young. But the hold Paris has on the imagination still exists. Among other memories, one has a special place: the young man seen through a restaurant window, dining in splendid isolation and perfect self-possession at half-past 10 at night on a huge platter of shellfish in crushed ice while, at his elbow, a bottle of champagne, a snowy napkin about its neck, chills in an ice-bucket.

That last night, I dreamt in French.

Winter Travel was edited by Amy Levinson.

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החגגת את ה-60?
אז אל

LET'S SAY you've saved up some money and vacation time and you want to enjoy yourself this winter. Where on earth do you go?

Sifting through the enormous number of holiday packages available to the Israeli tourist, we decided we would ask a number of airlines to give us three ideal package deals, with price ranges of about \$500-\$600; \$800-\$900; and \$1,200 and more.

We set off to get a general holiday picture and received prices for bed and breakfast for a single person in a double room. The costs quoted include all foreign and Israeli taxes and round-trip flights (cheapest were group or tourist class). Fluctuations in foreign currency could not be taken into consideration. The packages chosen were those offered during the lowest-priced part of the winter (mainly during January).

Natour together with El Al is aiming at the culturally-minded with a \$744.45 package to London, including flight and a four-night stay at a medium-priced hotel, plus a few tickets to the theatre and a concert. The two companies are offering skilovers a five-night stay at Waterville Valley ski resort in New Hampshire for about \$1,400 including airfare to JFK.

Natour has also special tour packages to Italian ski resorts, arranged together with Alitalia. At Cervinia (which is on the Italian side of the Matterhorn), about 120 kilometres north of Torino, one can spend seven nights at a tourist-class hotel with two meals per day for about \$788 including air fare.

LUFTHANSA is offering a traditional winter sports vacation in the Black Forest area between 100 to 200 kilometres west of Munich, including seven nights at a guest house plus airfare to and from Munich for \$590. Garmisch Partenkirchen, one of Germany's most prominent winter resorts, is located in the Bavarian Alps at the foot of the Zugspitze about 100 km. south of Munich. There, seven nights at a top-class hotel, plus Lufthansa's ticket, costs \$1,142.

Air France is offering a three-night stay at a three-star hotel in Paris, including air fare, for \$600, while five nights at a four-star hotel there with air fare costs \$800. A week's stay at a three-star resort at Courchevel in the French Alps (about 210 km. from Lyons), noted for its long slopes, starts at about \$1,190 with an Air France ticket to Paris.

TWA is offering special winter air fares starting at \$942 (including taxes) to JFK plus a three-compon ticket to other destinations in the United States for \$138 (including taxes). The airlines has special arrange-

Where to go?

Yitzhak Oked

ments at hotels around the country - for example, a four-night stay in Orlando, Florida near Disneyworld costs \$204 during the winter. Senior citizens enjoy specially-discounted fares via TWA to JFK, paying about \$810.

SWISSAIR's Jacques Capelluto, from the airline's office in Tel Aviv, says the lowest round-trip ticket for a ski holiday in Switzerland is \$476 and emphasizes that the rates for flights and accommodations rise during Christmas and New Year's.

The lowest price for winter accommodations - seven nights at a three-star hotel - in Zermatt, for example, is \$316. The same seven nights at a four-star hotel costs \$684. At Verbier, the lowest-priced package for seven nights at a four-star hotel is \$403; the cheapest six-day ski school lessons, \$106, and ski-pass, \$119.

AUSTRIAN Airlines offers skiers several packages to resorts (all prices are approximate). The round-trip fare to Austria is \$460, and the cost of six nights in a pension during the low season at the Zell Am See resort for six nights is \$120. A one-way transfer to the site from the Salzburg airport is an additional \$18.60. For six days, the price of a ski-pass is \$54 and ski school lessons are \$90 with equipment rental at \$50 per day.

At Seefeld, six nights at a four-star hotel is \$470. A stay at a five-star hotel at the resort for six nights costs \$690. A one-way transfer from the Innsbruck Airport is \$40; a six-day ski-pass, \$104; ski school, \$90; and ski equipment, \$14.30 per day.

★ ★ ★

EL AL is offering the winter vacations that Israelis really want, having made careful studies of different tourist trends and preparing its packages accordingly.

One of the national carrier's main decisions is that during the 1987-88 winter season, it will be working with only one tour operator - Natour. A tourist wholesaler, this firm, officials explained, sells its many packages through agencies around the country.

This year, El Al and Natour are

calling their joint packages the "Beautiful Winter" programme. A good number of the trips being offered involve ski vacations and shopping trips in Europe.

The difference between summer and winter tourism is that in the summer, Israelis tend to squeeze in as much territory in the smallest number of days possible. In the winter, they prefer to go only to one or, at the most, two destinations, combining relaxation with seasonal sports activities, shopping with cultural activities, or mixing business with a little pleasure.

According to El Al, Israelis in growing numbers are apparently beginning to look for "hot" spots with and without safaris during the cold months - the most popular ones being South Africa and Kenya.

Local tourist officials believe that our citizens will be among those who will take the "big leap" and travel all the way to Australia to attend its World Expo 88 honouring the country's bicentennial birthday. Here, too, El Al has made special deals together with Australia's national airline, Qantas, for travel Down Under when the festivities begin in April.

Tourism to the United States during the winter months is also on the up and up, according to El Al which, together with Natour, has prepared skiing packages to resorts in New Hampshire and Utah. For those who want to go sightseeing, the warmer spots are recommended. For these people, an arrangement has been made so that they can fly to several destinations at reduced prices. Delta Airlines offers three coupons for travel to different places for \$137. El Al travellers can purchase up to 12 such coupons.

CONCERNING incoming tourism, El Al spokesman Nachman Klieman is confident that this year should be a record one, with Israel celebrating its 40th anniversary.

Klieman said that El Al - together with the rest of the Israeli tourism industry - has trimmed prices to attract people with vacation packages (called "Milk and Honey") that are competitive with those offered in other popular Mediterranean sites such as Spain and Greece.

Of course, one of the country's most popular tourist attractions during the winter months is Eilat. El Al has scheduled direct flights to Eilat several times a week to and from several European capitals, including Zurich, Frankfurt and London. Incoming passengers can also transfer to flights to Eilat from Ben-Gurion International Airport.

There are also a number of organized travel packages called "Israel Discovery Tours," planned with the Christian pilgrim in mind.

TENNIS

Amos' good start

By DAVID HOROVITZ, Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON.- Amos Mansdorf came smoothly through his first round match at the Benson and Hedges tennis tournament at Wembley yesterday, beating Nigeria's Tony Mmoh in straight sets.

Mansdorf took just 94 minutes to get past his 105th ranked opponent 6-2, 7-6, setting up a second round encounter with the winner of the Tomas Smid-Rick Leach match.

Mansdorf made things difficult for himself against Mmoh, laboring to victory when he should have swept aside the Nigerian without trouble. The 22-year-old Israeli led 6-2, 4-1 when his game suddenly disintegrated. He casually lost the next eight points, making elementary errors with his groundstrokes and approach shots, and let Mmoh back into the match. Mansdorf then had to save four break points before moving ahead 5-3 but continued to play sloppily as his opponent forced him into errors by taking the pace off the ball.

The Israeli had a match point at 5-4, but missed it with an overhit backhand, and was so angry with himself that he dropped his serve with a double fault.

Shlomo suffers injury

By JACK LEON, Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Unseeded Shlomo Glickstein, 29, was carried off court with a badly-twisted ankle yesterday, when he was ahead of his local opponent and No. 4 seed Amit Naor 5-4 in the opening set of his first match in the first round of the ATP's \$25,000 Frankel satellite circuit.

The mishap - likely to sideline Glickstein for at least 10 days - occurred after Israel's former longtime tennis champion had successfully chased down a short ball against his 20-year old local opponent at Haifa's Israel Tennis Centre.

After the match, Shlomo told tournament referee Ronnie Sender that he had in fact gone on court feeling unwell with a stomach upset, but had felt better as the game progressed. Indeed, after trailing 0-2, Glickstein seemed to be getting on top as he took the 10th game to edge in front.

Shlomo, who was going for his first main-draw singles win on the pro-tennis circuit for a full year, has now slumped to 434th in the world singles rankings, some 160 places below Naor, who won last autumn's inaugural Frankel series here.

Young Israelis Haim Zion and Raviv Weidenfeld, both wild-card special entries in the 32-man main draw, started their challenge in style, by putting out seeded opponents from abroad. Zion particu-

larly distinguished himself with a 7-6 (7-3), 6-2 victory over America's No. 2 Steve Kennedy, who has been one of the most successful competitors at the previous Frankel satellites. Weidenfeld cruised past sixth-seeded Marcus Zilner of West Germany 6-3, 6-1.

Another seed to fall was Romania's No. 8 seed Andrei Dirzu, a 2-6, 6-3, 6-1 loser to American Scott Moody. But there were no such problems for top-seeded Frenchman Jean Florin, who eased past Belgium's Xavier Dauflesne, 6-4, 6-3. Qualifier Hagit Ohayon was the local heroine in second-round singles play at the \$20,000 Vanessa Phillips development circuit, taking place concurrently with the men's event. Nabariya Yot Ohayon came back from behind to defeat No. 5 seed Cora Linnehan from West Germany 2-6, 6-4, 6-0. Belgium's Tania Hauschildt beat American Stephanie Roach, seeded fourth, 6-3, 6-2. Also through to the quarter-finals is 14-year-old Greta Schmitt, daughter of Hungary's deputy sports minister Paul Schmitt, who upset Israel's seventh-seeded Sophie Rafael 7-5, 6-1.

The Phillips circuit is being supported by the International Tennis Federation's Grand Slam Trust Fund. Tournament manager in Haifa is Danny Bericovitz.

Joe Froman is director of both the men's and women's three-tournament plus Masters circuits, with Freddie Krivine administering the Phillips series. Referee of the two circuits is Danny Gelfy and co-ordinator Miriam Doh.

The events are organized jointly by the ITC and the Israel Tennis Association.

SOCCER

Yugoslav hooligans



Gary Lineker (left) pats team-mate Peter Reid on the back after training in secret somewhere in Belgrade. (Reuters).

BELGRADE (Reuters). - Yugoslavia, rocked by an outbreak of soccer hooliganism, meet England at the worst possible time in today's key European Championship qualifying clash, according to a senior Yugoslav soccer official.

"We couldn't be facing a strong team like England at a less favourable moment," Dusan Maravic said. Police have detained four youths suspected of hurling a tear-gas grenade during last Thursday's European Cup-Winners' Cup second round, second leg match between Hajduk Split and France's Marseilles. About 20 people were injured in the blast, and one of them, a teenager, is fighting for his life in an intensive care unit.

A few days earlier, several spectators were injured in fighting at a league match. In addition, first division club Velez Mostar were criticised by FIFA, the sport's ruling body, for announcing they intended to play in Iraq, in defiance of FIFA's ban on playing in war zones.

"So far only the Iraqi problem is solved," Maravic said. "Velez did not go to Iraq after the warning." Extra police will help to control the crowd at Wednesday's match, and, even at England's first practice session on Monday, police appeared to outnumber spectators.

"We want to improve the image of Yugoslav soccer - at least off the field," maravic said.

Despite Yugoslavia's troubles, history is against the English. They have never won in Belgrade, losing three times and tying twice. Nevertheless, the English are optimistic that today's match will take them into the finals.

"We did not come here to lose, but to take at least one point," England manager Bobby Robson said.

Wales are still fuming because the English league postponed matches involving English players against Yugoslavia last Saturday, but refused to postpone games involving Welsh players against Czechoslovakia today.

"We shall be playing for the prestige and future of our soccer - and be assured it's all the same to us whether Denmark or Wales advances," said Czechoslovak midfielder Ivan Hasek.

In Sofia, Bulgaria needs only a draw to make sure of a spot in the final rounds, while their opponents, Scotland, are long eliminated from the chase. But, like the Czechoslovaks, Scotland are out to salvage some prestige.

"Scotland don't play friendlies," manager Andy Roxburgh said. "They don't know the meaning of the word."

Belgian manager Guy Thys is expected to use his team's match against Luxembourg to try to rejuvenate his squad by using several little-known players. Portugal will have the services of striker Paulo Futre against Switzerland for the first time since he moved to Atletico de Madrid earlier this season.

In Belfast, Norman Whiteside will be out to break a scoring drought as Northern Ireland host Turkey. Whiteside, who has collected eight international goals, has not scored for his country in six matches and wants to get back on track, to try to match the national record of 12 international tallies held by Gerry Armstrong. Billy Gillespie and Joe Bambrick.

BASEBALL

Giants may hit the road

SAN FRANCISCO (AP).- Does the defeat of a plan to build a new stadium for the Giants mean that the team will have to move to another town somewhere in the United States, or did voters surprise team-owner Bob Lurie by calling his bluff?

The votes on the ballot measure to replace Candlestick Park with an \$80 downtown ballpark had been tabulated on Wednesday, but the numbers still didn't answer the key question.

That is: what happens to the Giants when their lease at Candlestick expires in 1994?

Ask Lurie and he'll repeat what he's been saying for years. "The Giants will not be in San Francisco," he told a news conference after the election defeat. "There are lots of cities across the country that are dying for the Giants."

"I will be talking to a lot of different communities, starting in 1988. I'll consider any place that wants us," Lurie said.

Ex-San Francisco mayor George Christopher was sceptical. "I don't think it means anything," he said of the ballot loss.

"We have seen Lurie change his mind before, and I don't think anybody believes that he would turn down a downtown ballpark if a site like Third and Mission were made available," said Dan Woodhead, president of the Downtown Ballpark Boosters Club, adding that there is plenty of time for more negotiations on a new stadium.

It has long been Lurie's contention that the Giants, traditionally one of the worst teams in the National League in terms of attendance, would do far better if they played in a stadium that wasn't as chilly, windswept and inaccessible as Candlestick.



BOB BRENL



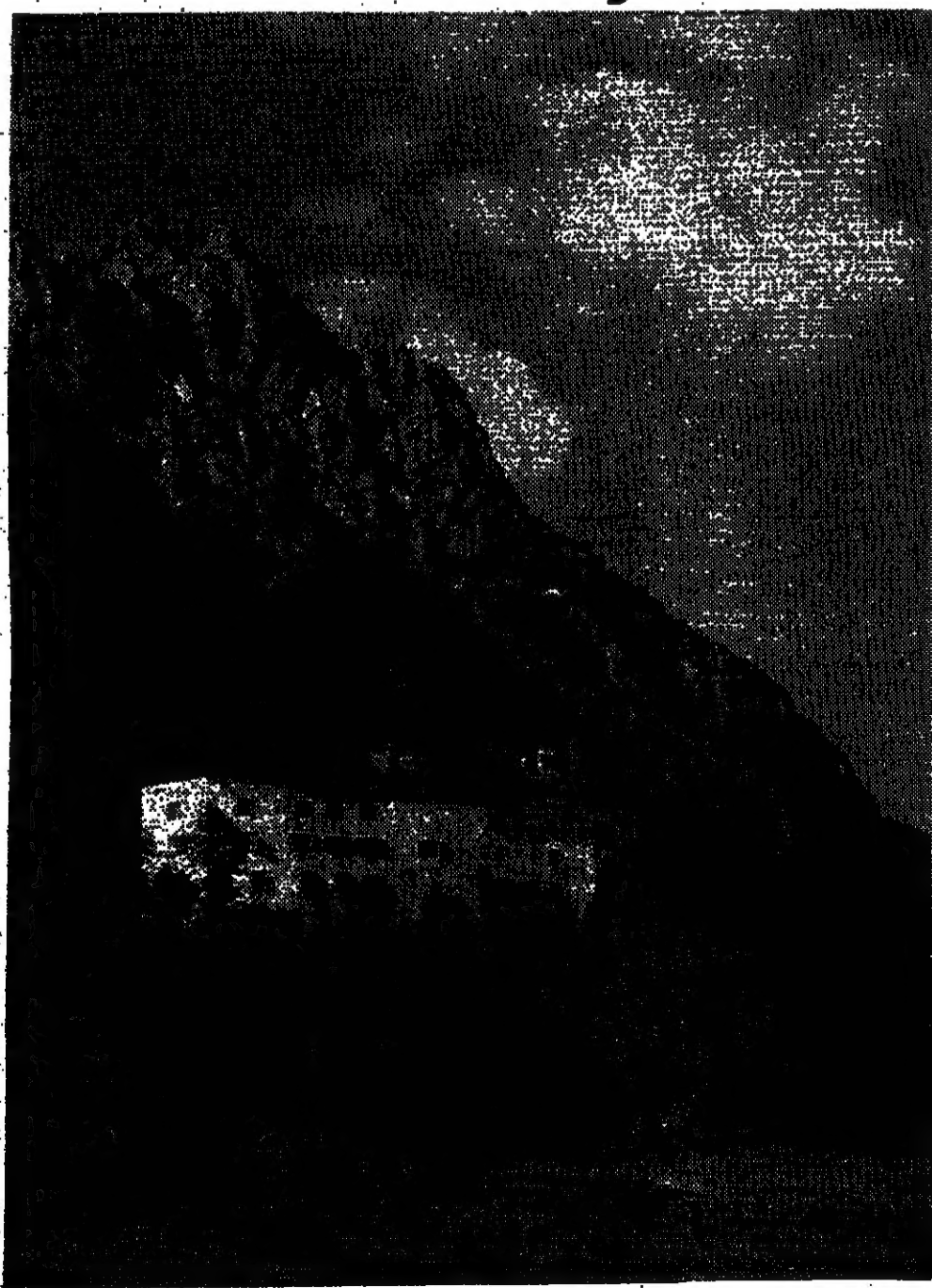
END OF AN ERA? Will Bob Brenly change his cap?

"A lot of improvements have been made, but you can't put ear-rings on a pig," said Giants catcher Bob Brenly. "It's always going to be windy and it's always going to be cold."

But fans did turn out this past season, breaking all past records as 1.9 million watched the Giants capture the National League West title.

Nevertheless, Lurie and others pursued plans for a 42,000-seat stadium to be built at Seventh and Townsend streets in downtown San Francisco. They asked for a public endorsement by voters and promised that funds for the project would be raised through private contributions.

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Border ditched

CALCUTTA, India (AP) - The victorious Australian skipper Allan Border left this eastern metropolis Monday but not before the "swimming pool treatment" from his teammates.

Border, who led his team to a 7-run victory over traditional rival England, was talking to reporters when his players spotted him. They picked him up and threw him into the hotel's swimming pool along with his chair.

The incident triggered a security alert as thousands flocked to the pool to fish out Border.

Piggott may be free by next October

LONDON (AFP) - Former British Champion Jockey Lester Piggott will spend only 12 months behind bars for his massive tax fraud, according to a British newspaper.

Wardens were ordered not to make the 51-year-old nine-times English Derby winner go through the usual induction course for inmates.

NFL - Monday's games: Montreal 3, Toronto 1; Quebec 4, Boston 4.
NBA: Monday's game: Boston Celtics 96, New York Knicks 87.
NFL - Monday's game: New York Jets 30, Seattle Seahawks 14 (only game scheduled).

Japan silent on U.S. deficit

By ADRIAN HAMILTON
The Japanese haven't said much about the financial crash in public as yet, unlike their British and German colleagues who have filled the air with their attacks on the American deficit. It isn't the Japanese way.

Maybe it is time it was. For the U.S. Government's reluctant acceptance that it would rather lose the dollar than impel a full-scale recession by defending it with higher interest rates is exactly what the Japanese have been saying for weeks now, only they wanted it controlled, not allowed to go into free fall.

It is not that the Japanese, any more than the Germans or the British, actually want a sliding dollar that has their own currencies rocketing and their exports overpriced. The Japanese have started to show difficulties in this area.

Their problem is that Japan, far more than anyone else, stands to be the victim of a financial collapse in the world. They are the chief creditors of the U.S., buying at least 40 per cent and often 60 per cent of U.S. Treasury debt. With \$100 b. of Treasury bonds in their portfolios and as much as \$17b. of Wall Street equities, they in fact would lose,

have lost already, huge write down of their foreign assets.

Whatever happens will hurt Japan far more than Germany. If the dollar slides, then bang go their investments. If the U.S. had continued to try to defend the dollar with higher interest rates, the investors would have been happy, but their exporters would not. America remains by far Japan's biggest customer and a recession there would be far worse in its impact than a still higher yen against the dollar.

Their quandary has been made none the easier by the U.S. Administration who, while berating the Japanese government for not doing enough to expand their own economy and reduce interest rates to take the pressure off America, are also asking the Japanese to go on buying U.S. debt in order to finance the deficit and prevent a major collapse in confidence.

On the whole, Tokyo has behaved very well under this pressure. While the Bank of Japan, like its counterpart in Germany, has resisted further falls in interest rates for reasons of inflation, the Ministry of Finance and the government itself has for some weeks now preferred to press

quietly for a revaluation of the Louvre accord on exchange rates whilst doing its best in practice to shore up the dollar.

The Bank of Japan has spent a fortune — certainly in the billions of dollars and some suggest as much as \$5-6 b. — intervening in the markets first to halt the slide in the dollar and then to let it ease gently below the 140-yen level and the 138 yen level.

The Ministry of Finance has also taken more direct action both last May and this week to make sure that the Japanese institutions continued to buy American.

At a special luncheon at the beginning of the week (November 2) and a series of meetings, the heads of the pension and insurance funds and the banks were asked their plans and politely encouraged to buy at the latest auction of Treasury bonds.

As much for their own reasons as for the interests of international stability the Japanese authorities have also intervened actively to try to reverse the stock market slides at moments when a reverse might have influenced other markets.

(London Observer Service).



Matityahu Drobles (Shmuel Rahmani)

Drobles hits Leumi Paris meeting

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter
Matityahu Drobles, newly appointed co-governor of Bank Leumi's holding company, Otzar Hityashvut Hayehudim this week attacked Leumi's plan to bring its senior international executives together in Paris.

In a telegram to Leumi chairman Dr. Meir Heth, Drobles noted that Bank Leumi "belongs to the Jewish people and is therefore obliged to hold its meetings in a suitable and representative manner, within the borders of the State of Israel."

He added that Bank Leumi must be able to stand up to public criticism and to honourably represent the State of Israel as the Jewish national bank.

In response, a Leumi spokesman noted that the Paris meeting involved only ten or twelve people in all. Of these, only three were coming from Israel, and these were in any case obliged to go to Paris to attend a board meeting of Leumi's French subsidiary.

The other executives would be from Leumi's Swiss, British and American subsidiaries, and the meetings, which are planned to span two days, would discuss the working programme for 1988.

The spokesman stressed that the Paris venue was chosen because it was the least costly for the purpose.

BANKING ON IT/Pinhas Landau

The 'New' and 'Like New'

The fact that the financial system is beginning to churn out new products with greater regularity is, overall, a positive thing. But for savers and investors, and certainly for borrowers, a less desirable by-product is the need to assess each novelty carefully. Is it a genuine breakthrough, or an old idea newly dressed-up, or just a plain PR gimmick? A slew of new products from Bank Hapoalim in the last two weeks provide illustrations of this problem.

ETGAR: A new mutual fund is about as boring an event as one could imagine—usually. After all, the mutual fund market is stuffed with over 120 different funds, divided into various investment categories. What more is there to do? The answer is, a great deal. The stunning lack of imagination of the fund managers in inventing interesting new investment programmes to attract people to new funds has been broken, in recent months, only by the appearance of two or three funds specializing in non-government bonds.

This, though, was a fairly straightforward development, stemming from the growth in the non-government bond market. Etgar represents a genuinely new departure. The basis of the fund's strategy is the finding by Hapoalim's securities research department that the 70 shares with the greatest weighting within the overall non-bank share index form a sub-group that both mirrors the market's trend, but outperforms it.

The statistics presented by the bank show that these 70 shares, represented in a special index which Hapoalim has designated the P-70 index, go up and down in line with the general market, but on the up legs the P-70 rises faster while in the down legs this advantage is not lost. Over time, therefore, the P-70 index does better than the general share index (excluding the "arrangement" shares, of course).

Having made this discovery, Hapoalim proceeded to create a mutual fund that would invest solely on the basis of the P-70 index. In other words, it is comprised of the 70 shares with the largest capitalization in the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, and its policy is to hold these shares in exactly the right proportions, in line with their individual weightings.

For example, IDB Development is the share with the largest capitalization, and comprises 5.09 per cent of the market (or it did on September 30). Dead Sea Works is next, with 4.64 per cent and so on, via Haifa Chemicals (2.03 per cent), Delta Galil 1 (1.03), Urdan 10 (0.51), to Dankner with 0.28 per cent, number 70 on the list. As the market prices change, bringing changes in the rankings, the fund will buy and sell shares, on a weekly basis, to keep itself in line with the P-70 index.

This requires some fancy software to make the calculations, but that is not what makes the fund special, or interesting. Etgar is the first fund in Israel in which the investor is not being told to place his trust in the genius of the fund managers, who will use his money to outperform the market. In this case he knows exactly what he is buying and holding—it is basically a portfolio of the market, since the top 70 shares are about 70 per cent of the whole market. What he is doing, as well, is buying the idea that the P-70 index will continue to outperform the market.

There is no guarantee that this will continue to be the case in the future, just because it was so in the past, but the inherent logic makes sense. Furthermore, within the context of share investment, which is always risky, a concentration on the biggest companies should reduce the degree of risk. Thus it is not surprising that Etgar ("Challenge") attracted an unusual amount of attention in the run-up to its launch last Thursday, and took in \$10m. on its first day, despite the shaky market conditions.

Hapoalim officials are especially pleased that almost half the demand is coming from outside the bank's clientele, and a good part from outside the banking system altogether. Brokers and money managers have been quick to see the advantages of a "dedicated" fund, whose managers have no freedom of action and must stick to a pre-determined investment pattern.

Now that Hapoalim has opened the way to this new form of mutual fund—new in Israel, although not in the U.S. and elsewhere—it is to be hoped that others will follow up on the principle involved. For instance, there could be mutual funds investing solely in the second-line, and high-risk companies traded on the "parallel list", or funds aimed solely at high-tech, or real-estate companies, and so on.

Apparently, Hapoalim had a lot of trouble persuading the Securities Authority to give the green light to Etgar. As usual, the regulators misjudged what the market wanted and needed. In future, perhaps, they will be more broad-minded.

HILA: An example of an opposite nature, of novelty for its own sake verging on gimmickry, is the new Hila ("Halo") fund, also from Hapoalim. What has happened here is that the fund managers decided that investor interest in the "arrangement" bank shares as dollar-linked bonds was continuing, and in fact increasing, with the arrival of tradeable bank shares with a 1989 redemption date, to join the existing 1988 models.

There was also growing interest in the area of index-linked convertible bonds, because they have the upside potential of the underlying share, into which they may be converted, while benefiting from the stability of an index-linked bond. With the authorities not allowing new funds to be brought out just for the fun of it (hence, presumably, the foot-dragging over Etgar), Hapoalim was forced to improvise.

It took an existing fund, Magal, changed its name and its investment policy... and lo and behold, we have Hila, a fund investing in bank shares of both 1988 and 1989 vintage, and in regular index-linked bonds, and in index-linked convertible bonds. This improvisation is rather patchy, though.

Charitably speaking, Hila could be called a hybrid. But in attempting to answer several needs at once, it has fallen between the various stools, and it is simply a mishmash that achieves nothing. Which goes to show that financial chefs, like culinary ones, sometimes come up with real delicacies, while at others they bomb out terribly. After looking at a genuine novelty and a gimmick, there are still new variations on old themes. These are to be found in the area of shekel deposits, and will be examined in next week's column.

Super-Sol featuring export items

By MARTHA MEISELS
Post Consumer Affairs Reporter

TEL AVIV — You don't have to go abroad to buy Israeli export food products this month, but only to the nearest branch of Super-Sol or Hypercol. As of yesterday, the chain is running a "Salute to the Exports of the Food Industry", in honour of Israel's 40th anniversary.

Close to 500 Israeli-made products in their original export packaging and at export quality are on sale at all branches of the chain. Prices will be at the usual levels for parallel home-market products from the same firms.

Super-Sol president David Weinshall says the export products' festival replaces the chain's annual "Blue-White-Products" festival of ordinary goods, which has lost its novelty. This way, says Weinshall, the local public will have an opportunity to see the scope and strength of Israel's export food industry — and perhaps local manufacturers will be encouraged to introduce some of the export-only specialty

products and superior packaging to the home market on a regular basis.

Customers may be surprised to find so many labels in English, French, German and Spanish — with popular overseas brand-names such as Empire, Mother's, Shop Rite, Lincoln Farms and The Food Emporium (all from the U.S.), or Tesco, Sainsbury's and St. Michael (from Britain). All represent products made in Israel according to the specifications of customers abroad. Super-Sol received special permission from these overseas firms to sell their house-brands here during the export-festival month.

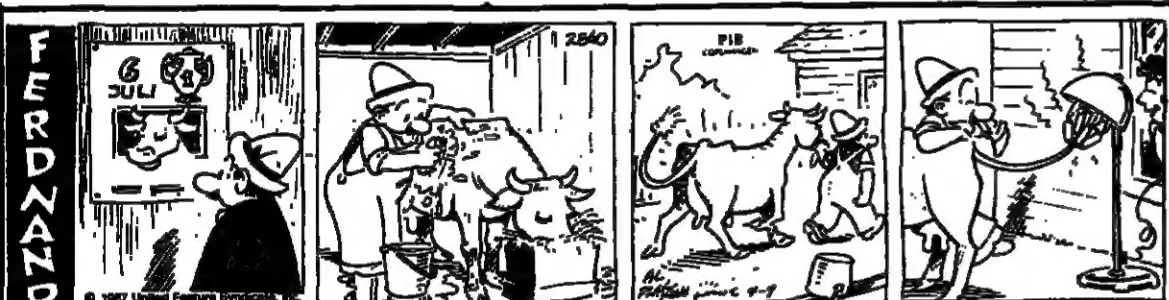
To aid local customers, all foreign-language-labelled goods will also carry a small sticker identifying the product in Hebrew. Where preparation instructions are required, these will be provided in Hebrew too. All the products are kosher and most carry some easily-recognized kashrut symbol, the chain management affirms.

Among the specialty export products not normally available in Israel are frozen pie crusts under the Em-

pire label, made here by Ma'adanot. The frozen bakery products with the Mother's label come from its rival, Shahaf. Other Israeli products hiding behind foreign names come from such familiar firms as Osem, Telma, Elite, Assis, and so forth.

One of the most unusual export offerings is a line of ready-to-heat-and-eat poultry-based dinners in cardboard boxes which look like a set of books and carry the slogan "No. 1 Best Seller". These dishes are prepared by a sterilization process and do not require refrigeration; they bear a striking resemblance to airline meals. They are marketed under the export brand-name Yarden of the kibbutz food industries.

Every customer who purchases three or more export festival products at a Super-Sol or Hypercol branch is eligible to enter a raffle, prizes of which are three pairs of round-trip flight tickets to Miami plus a "love boat"-type cruise in the Caribbean (travel taxes not included).



CROSSWORD

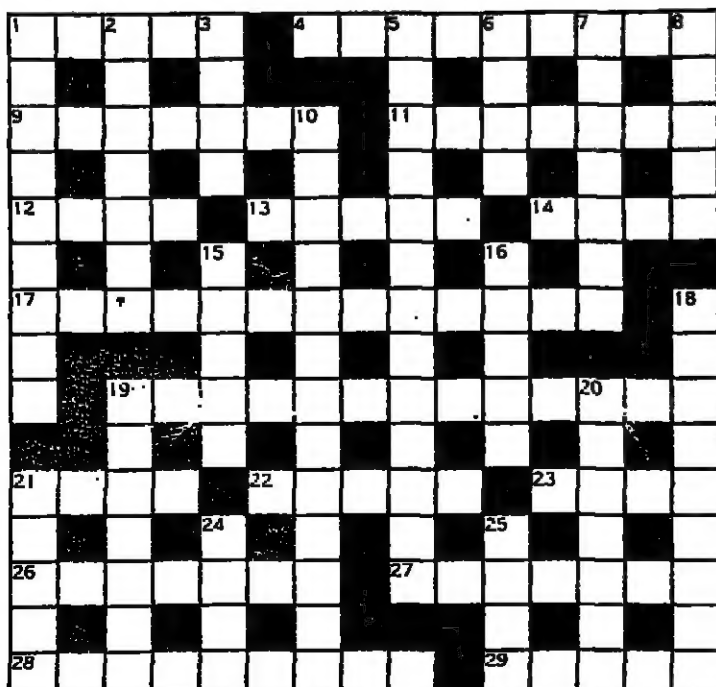
ACROSS

- 1 Pull up if one is surrounded by a mass of people (5)
- 4 Bread and fruit juice—or sandwiches, pies, chips etc? (4,5)
- 9 Have a flag and recover from a fagged out expression (5,2)
- 11 Broken home Len has to raise (7)
- 12 Truly a king for only twelve months (4)
- 13 Little Catherine Pool! (5)
- 14 Flirt with improvising on a guitar? (4)
- 17 Hiking enthusiast to be avoided by one who drinks and drives (3,3,4)
- 19 If strands go be prepared for them to scatter on the floor (6,2,5)
- 21 Bill gets a cloak (4)

- 22 Health resort in Mediterranean country (5)
- 23 See about a thousand duck (4)
- 24 Man needs sex appeal in a woman (7)
- 27 Learn lay out in so famous an Italian city (7)
- 28 Computer centre for a production-line worker (9)
- 29 To a degree a deserter became a French revolutionary (5)

DOWN

- 1 Bloomer results from adding German wine to winter berries (9)
- 2 On his head is where coals of fire should be heaped (7)
- 3 A London rival of the Louvre upsets the French state (4)



- 5 The Sugar Plum Fairy and all sorts of such lovely tunes? (5,8)
- 6 Yet a convicted miscreant might think it a bit thick (4)
- 7 Given a directorship—after flotation? (2,5)
- 8 Very much inclined to soak (5)
- 10 Its purpose is to run off—Wapping or the Isle of Dogs maybe (8,5)
- 15 It sounds like a personal claim for time (5)
- 16 To physicians they must mean final failure (5)
- 18 What the fastidious Sandhurst cadet did on final parade (6,3)
- 19 So top artist gets no top part in the chorus (7)
- 20 Fan called for by a doctor going around a swamp (7)
- 21 The winner at boxing in a picnic hamper (5)
- 24 Rent is pronounced higher (4)
- 25 Field marshal who carried little weight? (4)

Yesterday's Solution

MAKE A PROFIT
A E C E A U S A
T R E A T M E N T
U L A F A O R E
R E S I S T A L A R M I S T
E H I N O
D E B T O R E S C A R C O T
E S U M I E
T R Y I N G S C A R E D
E S D H R
D E T A I L E D M E R C I A
I A R R B M H I
Q U I D O P R E C I S I A N
U E N A T S N E
S S E R V A N T M A I O

QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Gardens, 5 Enter, 8 Argue, 9 Lorelei, 10 Politic, 11 Genie, 12 Period, 14 Assist, 17 Remit, 19 Arsenal, 22 Anti-bill, 23 Tabur, 24 Spree, 25 Densely, DOWN: 1 Grasp, 2 Regular, 3 Event, 4 Select, 5 Enrages, 6 Talon, 7 Raiment, 12 Perhaps, 13 Outline, 15 Inevitable, 16 Pallid, 18 Motor, 20 Satin, 21 Lorry.

QUICK CROSSWORD

- 1 Food retailer (5)
- 4 Battle area (5)
- 8 Engine (5)
- 9 Referred to (7)
- 10 Made evident (7)
- 11 French cheese (4)
- 12 Small tank (5)
- 14 Give over to another (4)
- 15 Luxurious (4)
- 16 Excessive (3)
- 21 Drink regularly (4)
- 23 Salad vegetable (7)
- 25 Narrow-minded (7)
- 26 Ancient theatre (5)

- 1 Small boring tool (6)
- 2 Survive (7)
- 3 Made wealthier (8)
- 4 Mountain (4)
- 5 Command (5)
- 6 Cleared up (6)
- 7 Useful (5)
- 13 A glut (5)
- 16 Compress (7)
- 17 Severe (6)
- 19 Look fiercely (5)
- 20 Fully related (6)

Part five of an interview with Prof. Milton Friedman

In yesterday's instalment, Professor Friedman stressed the importance of the state divesting itself of business enterprises.

By DANIEL DORON

DORON: As a matter of fact, we need to privatize the private sector in Israel.

FRIEDMAN: Of course, the private sector is not privatized; it's mostly monopolies. If you have a situation where government spending, as at times has been measured by the statisticians, has exceeded the GNP, that even measured in a reasonable way is something like two-thirds or three-quarters of the GNP, how can you have any private elements? The only thing that in my opinion will save Israel from going completely collective is close links through international trade with the rest of the world.

PLAUT: One thing that has happened in Israel since 1973 is that the economy has stopped growing...

FRIEDMAN: There was growth before 1973 because the ancient tradition of Israel was more powerful than the newer tradition. You had a relatively free market.

Q: My question was how can you explain that Israel enjoyed relatively high rates of growth in the economy before 1973, with almost no growth since then? Why did Dr. Jekyll turn into Mr. Hyde?

A: Dr. Jekyll was there all along, but for a while Mr. Hyde was able to keep him suppressed. Gradually, over time, the regulations and con-

'Is the private sector really privatized?'

trols started to bite into the economy, to reduce the scope of the free market, to reduce the adjustability and adaptability and flexibility of the society. We live in a dynamic world. You need flexibility and adaptability, and one characteristic that nobody will attribute to government is flexibility or adaptability, except on the podium.

Q: The new economic policy introduced into Israel in 1985 has been successful at least in reducing inflation. Is this the light at the end of the tunnel, or the calm before the storm with respect to inflation? And, what can be done to make Israel productive again?

A: Let me answer your two questions separately. First of all, I don't know enough about the details of the situation in Israel to say how temporary rates of inflation are. I do know that almost always, the kind of measures to hold down inflation that Israel adopted in the past work well for a while and then tend to blow up.

So, if I were making a judgment on the basis of no detailed evidence, but just on the basis of general historical background, I would say that the odds are that this is just a temporary lull in inflation, but I hope I'm wrong. The second thing is that it's a great mistake to connect too closely the level of inflation and the rate of

economic growth. I'm a student of history and the histories of inflation. I can give you examples of countries that have had slow or no growth with inflation, slow or no growth with no inflation and slow or no growth with deflation. So you have to look at the particular situation.

And what is clear is that an acceleration of inflation tends for a time to be associated with more rapid growth and a deceleration of inflation tends, for a time, to be associated with slower growth. But on the average, over long periods, there's no necessary relation with the two. What happens to growth depends on other things. It depends more fundamentally on the economic structure of the society and the extent to which free markets are allowed to work. I do not know of any country that has ever attained growth without a predominantly centralized, controlled economy.

Every society is a mixture, of course. Even cases we cite like Hongkong and so on are mixtures. But those societies that have succeeded in achieving a high rate of growth are invariably societies in which markets have played the dominant role. A free market is a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for growth. If you don't have a free market, you will not have growth. If

you do have a free market you may have growth. If you do have a free market, then having a policy of steady inflation, whether it be a steady 10 per cent rate, or a steady zero per cent rate or, at a steady minus 10 per cent rate (hyperinflation), that thing is that steadiness and predictability will contribute to improving your growth prospects.

DORON: How do you explain the hostility to free markets among intellectuals, not least among economists?

FRIEDMAN: There is no doubt whatsoever that economists in general are the most favourable to free markets, or the least hostile to them. It is true that intellectuals often have a good deal of hostility. I can explain the economists very readily, intellectuals in general even more readily.

Insofar as economists are concerned, they have a conflict of interests. Their discipline leads them to be in favour of free markets. Their self-interest leads them to be in favour of government intervention. That's where the jobs are. Nothing has promoted the professional prospects of economists so much over the past 50 years as the growth in government intervention. That leads to jobs inside government and jobs outside government to counter government.

The writer, who was assisted by Dr. Steven Plaut, is the manager of the Israel Centre for Social and Economic Progress.

(This series will continue in a coming issue of The Jerusalem Post.)

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Re'annan-Kfar Sava: Kupat Holim Meuhedet, Ben Garmi, Hod Hasharon. Netanya: Porat, 76 Petah Tikva, 340857. Krayot area: Kupat Holim Herman, Shinar Modlin, 715135.

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Dan Region *781111 Petah Tikva *9221111
Eilat 72333 Rehovot *451333
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Where is Nidal now?

HOW do you quietly undo, revoke, make inoperative, an embarrassingly erroneous kidnapping, or seajacking on the high seas which you have yourself trumpeted grandly in the international press, without getting egg on your face and the law on your back?

That is the current problem of Abu Nidal, the terrorist who prefers to be considered a phantom.

After pronouncing that his brave forces had captured a yacht off the coast of Gaza carrying Jews with dual citizenship — an assault on innocents which only a twisted mind would consider an achievement — Abu Nidal is apparently scampering for cover. For there was no pleasure boat, probably just a scruffy craft, there was no Gaza coast, but perhaps a European shore line, and there were no Israelis and probably no Jews.

What there were, were innocent French gentlemen with some children, whose mixed private lives, thanks to Nidal's boys, had now led them to terrorist captivity and international notoriety.

Realizing their mistake, the Nidal gang have in the last two days been stunningly quiet. They no longer invite the International Red Cross to visit their Zionist captives. They no longer promise to produce the poor people for public view. And, of course, they do not tell us where they are hidden. For they now face confrontations with the law in whatever land they have anchored, and confrontations with the countries whose citizens they abducted.

Nor can they continue to berate the Zionist conspirators in Amman for whom this escapade was originally intended. Nidal, the most extreme of the extremist Arab terrorist operators, apparently believed that staging another crime on the high seas would divert attention from the Amman summit to his group, showing him as the true bearer of the anti-Israel torch whom all the others must take into account.

Le Carre, the greater weaver of international spy stories, would have done it much better in fiction, perhaps, in the case of Abu Nidal, overestimating his subject. But then, in imaginative fiction, there could be the twist that Israel's Mossad deliberately misled the Nidal gang into targeting the wrong boat, or, twisting further, that Nidal had become a Zionist agent, used to discredit everything he ostensibly represents.

For people like Nidal and his fellows, who live on the margins of society and the margins of political sanity, there are no restraints that matter. Warped, haunted and fiendish, they are not "fighters" for a cause as they tell their mirrors, but rogues who have become an international scourge.

Porat's private strike

EVERY day the executives of the Israel Broadcasting Authority get dressed as usual, have breakfast as usual, comb the papers as usual, and go to work as usual.

But then routine ends. For, at the offices of the IBA there are no employees, no heating, no regular phones, no microphones on live or cameras on the move. There are not even meetings, convened by the director general with his top staff, to discuss the continuing strike.

What exists are irregular meetings, mostly at night it appears, between the director general and the works committees, which leave things rather worse than they were before.

Now that the viewing public at least has access to some entertainment programming relayed by the fledgling second channel, some of the popular pressure for a quick end to the strike and resumption of broadcasts has subsided. But that can only be for a time. For the public wants action on its TV screens.

The strike which started, at least publicly, as a dispute over wages has now gone in other directions. It is plain that the director general wishes to exploit the walkout to mount a general reform, including massive dismissals.

But the IBA is not his private property. As long as he seemed to be representing the government and specifically the Treasury which opposes the rise demanded by the IBA staff, he was on solid ground. However, since he does not hide his views, and since the gap over the wage issue has narrowed significantly, it is time to ask Mr. Nissim, Mr. Navon and Mr. Shamir if they have given Uri Porat a mandate, not to protect the government budget, but to revamp the IBA with wholesale firings.

If they have, then let them not hide behind Porat. If they have not, why do they not call him to account? And if it is not important enough for their attention, let them abolish the taxes that support the IBA.

ABU NIDAL

(Continued from Page One)

Middle East conflict.

Officials at the Prime Minister's Office yesterday stressed that the terrorists had embarked on Sunday on a brief media deception campaign, trying to "sell" the hostages as Israelis when, in fact, as they knew by then, they had Belgian captives.

"But they wanted to capture headlines at the expense of the Arab summit, so they had to lie and pre-

sent them as Israelis. So for a day they gained headlines. But now that the lie has been exposed, they have fallen completely silent."

Israeli officials remained in touch yesterday with Belgium, which is perturbed by the terrorists' silence about the fate and whereabouts of the hostages. While the Abu Nidal group may have blundered and may now feel some embarrassment, it is Belgium that now faces the real problem of getting back its citizens, Israeli officials said.

Mizrahi Bank — Representative shekel/
dollar rates for forward contracts
Rates fixed on Nov. 10, 1987

ATIDIT

Representative Rate Nov. 10, 1987		1.5593
Rates for December Contract December 31, 1987	Purchase	1.633
	Sale	1.628
Rates for March Contract March 31, 1988	Purchase	1.718
	Sale	1.71
Rates for June Contract June 30, 1988	Purchase	1.762
	Sale	1.748

UNITED MIZRAHI BANK

Safe Drivers
SAVE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S LIVES

Economic instability could end Gorbachev's glasnost

Eric Lee

THE NEW Soviet leader was intent on solving his country's economic problems. Its industry and agriculture were backward and inefficient. He needed Western machinery desperately. This required "hard" currency. That meant the export of Russian grain in huge quantities. Unfortunately, Soviet agriculture was not up to the task. The harvest that year had been exceptionally poor. Exporting grain would mean famine — and death for millions.

The year was 1931. The Soviet leader was Stalin, and his ambitious programme to modernize the USSR (the first Five Year Plan), combined with his promise of democracy of a Western type (the 1936 Stalin Constitution) is chillingly reminiscent of the Soviet leadership of today.

Gorbachev, like Stalin, may be faced with the prospect of exporting Soviet grain to cover the USSR's mounting debt to the West — and the result might be a repeat of the 1931-32 famine, in which literally millions of Soviet citizens, particularly children, died. Soviet agriculture today, as in 1931, is incapable of feeding the Soviet people, let alone producing a surplus for export. Nevertheless, Gorbachev may have no choice.

If the financial disarray in the West continues, pressure will be applied on the debtor nations in the Third World and on the Communist countries as well. The Soviet and East European debt to Western banks and governments is enormous; if it is called in, the Soviets will be compelled to default — or to export grain. Default would mean an end to Gorbachev's dream of modernizing the Soviet economy. Gorbachev will export grain.

In the early 1930s, when totalitarianism was young, the famine resulted in tragedy (especially for the Ukrainians), but not in political instability. The Soviet regime was united behind Stalin, and all his opponents within and outside the Communist Party were in the Gulag, in exile, or dead. The national question within the Soviet Union was "settled" by the bloody suppression of various national independence movements in the 1920's.

TODAY, the situation is entirely different. The Soviet leadership is not united behind Gorbachev. A large and significant wing of the party rejects his reform measures, which are rightly perceived as threatening to bureaucratic privilege.

Under conditions of economic or social turmoil, the struggle between the competing factions will come out into the open. Khrushchev fell from grace because of the bad harvest of 1964. With his fall from power, the last period of glasnost (then known as de-Stalinization) came to an end. Gorbachev surely realizes that a major economic failure could also lead to his downfall.

But it is not only within the party that dissent threatens to erupt should economic earthquakes shake up the conservative stability of the Soviet system. There is a long history of workers' unrest, including general strikes, such as that which involved some 250,000 automobile workers in Gorky and Togliattigrad in 1980.

The immediate cause of the 1980 strike-wave along Poland's Baltic coast was the government's order to raise consumer prices. This measure was dictated by the need to repay Poland's colossal debt to Western banks. It was the price Poland paid for its own attempts to modernize a sagging economy.

Another factor of potential instability is the non-Russian nationalities, which have demonstrated throughout 1987 a remarkable vitality after decades of membership in the "Soviet family of nations." Despite generations of Soviet education, strict censorship of anything smelling of nationalism, and a continuous propaganda offensive touting the virtues of the "Soviet nation" and Russia as the "language of friendship" — despite all that, nationalism survives.

The historic demonstration of the Crimean Tatars in Red Square, which led to meetings with high-ranking Soviet officials, the bloody rioting in Soviet Kazakhstan earlier in the year, and the simultaneous open demonstrations in the three Baltic republics in August, all bear witness to the vitality of the non-Russian nationalist movements.

THE COMMUNIST Party begins its eighth decade in power in the midst of a global debt crisis, with Soviet agriculture in a state of complete collapse, while world fuel prices (fuel is the USSR's other great potential export item) remain low. This dangerous combination could provoke famine and mass starvation; at the very least, massive rises in food prices should be expected.

In other circumstances, the Com-

Dry Bones

WHAT DO TWO
FRENCHMEN,
TWO BELGIANS,
FOUR KIDS AND
A BOAT ADD
UP TO?

I DON'T
KNOW

A
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A
ZIONIST
THREAT!

WHAT DO TWO
FRENCHMEN,
TWO BELGIANS,
FOUR KIDS AND
A BOAT ADD
UP TO?

I DON'T
KNOW

A
ZIONIST
THREAT!

The Crucible of Convenience

Ron Kampeas

Inasmuch as the conference was sponsored by the World Zionist Organization, it was a political ryou for the forthcoming 31st WZO Congress, and another excuse to set up a foundation that will spend, in the words of one organizer, "hundreds of millions of dollars."

Inasmuch as it was sponsored by a government ministry and addressed by cabinet ministers, it was shot for the 1988 Knesset Elections.

Since those attending represented a menagerie of special interests, it was a polemicist dream. Quick-fix solutions were discharged with shell-like velocity.

If you were in the Diaspora, the amorphous "Jewish spirit" was alive and chugging along. If you were Orthodox, you couldn't fail to mention the baby boom on the settlements; if you were ultra-Orthodox the same could be said for Mea Shearim. If you were a socialist, you had to mention the kibbutzim. Implicitly acknowledging the absurd tenor of the proceedings.

IT IS TRUE that the Holocaust hung heavy over the proceedings; after four decades it should begin to galvanize instead of traumatize Jewish leadership. It is true that the

Jewish crisis necessitates political solution; but politics at this conference, as among the Jewish leadership, was reduced to internal factionalism.

The real Jewish political issues were glossed over, if not completely ignored. While anti-Semitic violence is on the increase in the Soviet Union, and while refusniks, the real Jewish heroes, call for increased Jewish activism, Jewish leadership "cautiously" welcomes the "potential" of glasnost.

This, at least, is more than the silence accorded the 30 Prisoners of Zion in Ethiopia, the tortured and flogged Jews in Iran, the hostage communities in Syria and Yemen.

Instead, we are offered programmes that range from the absurd to the offensive: a \$200,000 worldwide computer network for single Jews in isolated Jewish communities; subsidies for every fifth child; money incentives towards transferring Israeli Arabs. Jewish will and hope have been melted down in the crucible of convenience.

Historically, great Jewish resurgencies have been precipitated by a fundamental re-evaluation of and return to Jewish ethics. The Baal Shem Tov, Moses Mendelssohn, Samson Raphael Hirsch, Theodor Herzl all led such movements. While their views were violently at odds, their integrity was inviolable, and their love and concern for their

people ensured Jewish continuance and revival.

In today's Jewish world, such men would be passed over or chewed up by a leadership that encourages reactionary complacency and rewards fence-striding as a political virtue. Jewish leadership, by limiting its struggle for perpetuation to itself and not to its people, is in danger of turning into an inaccessible dinosaur.

Auckland's tight-knit community virtually sentenced Aaron Cohen to jail when he was nine years old. There is no reason to believe that Jewish youth and its future will not be similarly "disowned" and sentenced at what is supposed to be the central policy-making session of the Jewish people, the quinquennial World Zionist Congress taking place this December.

An acquaintance jokingly asked me whether, during the final session of the conference on demography, she should stand up and declare, "I am a young, attractive Jewish university graduate in search of a similar Jewish male in order to get on with my commitment to my people's survival. Any phone numbers?"

I told her the reaction would be silence. Not because there is a lack of eligible Jewish youth, but because there is a lack of Jewish leadership that has any idea of where to start looking.

The writer is research director for the World Union of Jewish Students.

READERS' LETTERS

EZRA ASSOCIATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — We refer to your interesting article of September 29, "Ezra's Australian Connection," and wish to point out that Jerusalem Tiferet Halav nurses visit mothers after childbirth as an important part of their work. They are paid by the municipality, and have never had any funds from Ezra.

Tiferet Halav nurses refer cases of needy mothers after childbirth to

voluntary workers of the Jerusalem Ezra Association who help these families with funds contributed in part by the Sydney Ezra Association, but mainly by three other branches in Melbourne.

DORIS SLUTZKIN,
Hon. Secretary
FRANCES GROSS,
Hon. Treasurer
Ezra Association, Jerusalem

CHRISTIAN GUILT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Susanna Nicolau (October 16) found Eliezer Berkovits' letter of September 30 "extremely offensive as well as upsetting." Surely, she deserves sympathy — not least by discussing the matter in all honesty.

A Christian myself, I cannot but agree with Berkovits: Christian teaching has indeed been the driving force behind the wrongs and crimes inflicted on Jews through the centuries. Hating Jews and hunting them down simply because they were born as Jews, has been the Christians' doing. A story too long to be unfolded here, yet plainly leading to the appalling result of Auschwitz. Never can we dissociate ourselves from any of the bloodcurdling horrors performed on Jews and their children.

Irving Greenberg said in 1974: "In the light of the Holocaust, classical Christianity 'dies' to be reborn to new life; or it lives unaffected, to die to God and man." Undoubtedly, this is the only and grim alternative left to us. There are individual Christians, who are aware of this, but how many? Certainly not Christian groups which are fatally slow in trying to draw conclusions.

Although only a Protestant myself, I believe it is not hard to see why Jews are not satisfied with the Vatican's ambiguous moves. After all, withholding recognition from the State of Israel is nothing short of scandal (although Israel can do without it).

MARTIN KRAPP
Uhdingen-Muhlhofen,
Germany.

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SELECTIVE HISTORY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — The 40th anniversary of "Exodus" received wide publicity in two long radio programmes and two long TV programmes. The former were scheduled for Friday evenings and the latter for the two days of Rosh Hashana. A quarter of the *ma'apilim* (about 1000) were observant Jews. They appear to have been ignored.

In preparing the official celebration, one of the three former Haganah commanders (who is religious) has been overlooked. Exactly the same thing happened during the 30th anniversary celebration, 10 years ago.

The public representation of the history of aliya seems to be very selective!

DR. MEIER SCHWARTZ
(Formerly Haganah Commander of "Ocean Vagour")
Jerusalem.

Penfriends

JOZEF RYBAK (26), of Skrytkia 48, 37-464 Stalowa Wola 6, Poland, would like to have Israeli penfriends. He is interested in music, history, movies and philately.

STEVEN BARNETT (33), of 44 Brookfield Lane, Maccolesfield, Cheshire, England SK11 7DQ, is a widower with one child who would like to correspond with Israeli women.

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NAHUM GOLDMANN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I am in full accord with the decision of the street-naming committee of Tel Aviv, rejecting the recommendation that a street in Tel Aviv be named for Dr. Nahum Goldmann. In view of Dr. Goldmann's stature as a Jewish and world personality and the services he rendered to the Jewish people, a city in Israel, and not a mere street in Tel Aviv, should be named for him. Moreover, the very existence of Beth Hatefetsoth, the Nahum Goldmann Museum of the Jewish Diaspora, guarantees that Dr. Goldmann's name will not be forgotten.

ABRAHAM S. HYMAN

Tel Aviv.

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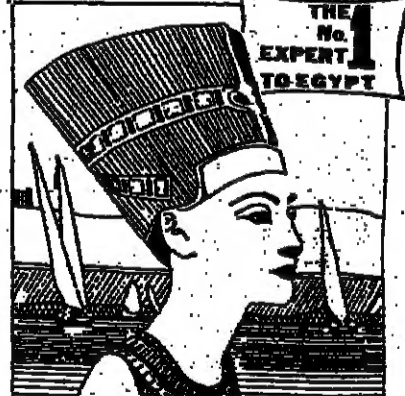
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